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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

NOVEMBER, 1919

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THE RELATION OF THE
LIBRARIAN TO THE
TRUSTEE Frank K. Walter

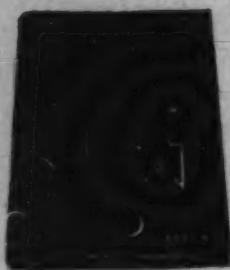
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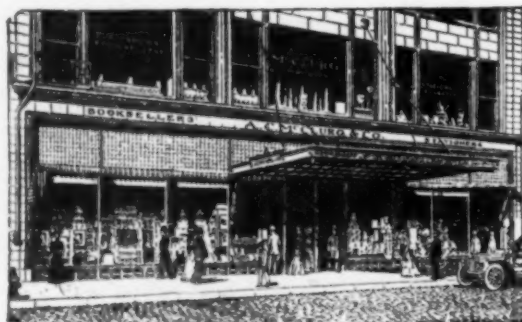


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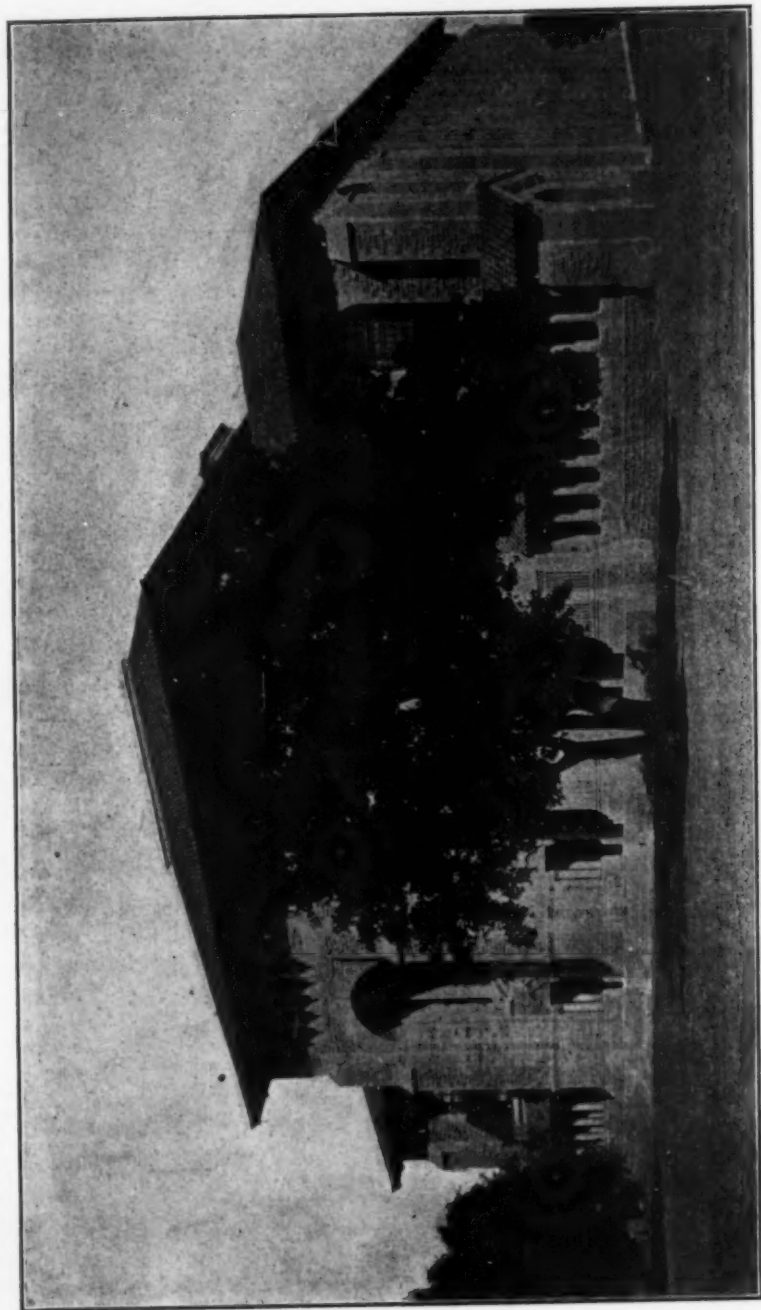
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 44

NOVEMBER 1919

No. 11

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for the 1920 A. L. A. conference at Colorado Springs for the first week in June. A post-conference trip to Estes Park and other attractive localities in the neighborhood is planned to follow. The midwinter meetings at Chicago will be resumed this year lasting over New Year's day, from Wednesday, December 31st to Saturday, January 3d. They will be especially noteworthy because for the first time in its history the American Library Association will then be convened in special session of the general conference, that the revision of the Constitution as proposed by the Committee on Enlarged Program and passed upon by a special committee on revision, may have preliminary consideration, and that the Enlarged Program may be discussed both in general purpose and in detail. The report of the Committee on Enlarged Program was printed in full in the October number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL which unfortunately was held back by the printers' strike in New York, except for a small part of the edition mailed to distant subscribers in accordance with usual practice. The program should be considered most carefully by every member of the A. L. A. whether or not attendance at Chicago is possible and it will be well if those who cannot attend should express their opinions to the officials of the Association or to others who can be present. The larger the attendance the better will be the send-off for the peace program, whatever that may prove to be after full discussion, and it cannot be too strongly urged that everyone who can come will come.

THE draft for a new A. L. A. Constitution as presented by the Committee on Enlarged Program, has been passed upon and modified by the special committee on re-

vision appointed by the Executive Board, and is printed in this issue, changes from the original draft as printed in the October number being given in italics. The Committee on Enlarged Program took the Constitution under consideration on the understanding that everything vitally connected with the future work of the Association was within its scope, and its draft has in general been accepted by the special committee consisting of the President, past president and Secretary of the Association, who are especially familiar with the practical working of Association methods. Two salient features are the concentration of the several committees and boards into a single representative board and the replacement of Council functions by reference of important questions of library policy and practice to the Executive Board and direct vote of the Association. The latter feature will probably receive the more discussion on the part of those familiar with the experience of A. L. A. Conferences. It is of good purpose in the intent to make the Association more democratic by obtaining the opinion of all members, and the tendency in recent Conferences to merge Council meetings in general sessions shows the same trend. On the other hand it is doubtful whether a small executive board or a haphazard session of the Association, particularly on the closing day when resolutions are usually presented, would be as effective in determining questions of library policy as consideration by so fully and carefully representative a body as the Council has come to be. The council will be democratized by abandoning the provision for five council-elected members each year, the entire ten yearly elections being by the Association; the question will naturally be raised whether five members thus elected will not suffice in addition to the ex-officio members and Past-president. There should

be much and careful discussion before the new Constitution is adopted and it would be premature to go ahead on some of the proposed lines before the Association, after such discussion, has decided upon the wise course.

AN impression seems to have been created, especially in the mid-West, that a removal of A. L. A. headquarters from Chicago to New York is an essential feature of the Enlarged Program and that there is to be a determined effort to bring this about. Aside from personal talk among members of the Association, especially those identified with the Enlarged Program, as to the desirability of such a step, there is no foundation for this impression. We are authorized to say that there has been neither decision nor discussion toward that end either in the Committee on Enlarged Program or in the Executive Board. No general sentiment has been expressed in New York or in the East, we believe, in favor of such removal, which would be welcomed only in case it better served the purpose of the Association. There should not be any jealousy of locality either one way or the other, in the discussion which should be approached only with a view to the best interests of the Association. Everything connected with the Enlarged Program, and especially any question of removal of A. L. A. offices, will be thoroly discussed at the Chicago meeting, and it would be unfortunate indeed if there should be an impression that this or that proposal was to be "jammed thru," as the phrase goes, by any group within the Association. That has not been the way of the A. L. A., and we hope never will be.

THE New York situation as to salaries of library assistants naturally attracts attention, because it sets an example to other cities and to the country at large, which hitherto

has been a bad example. The Mayor had given welcome assurance that the Board of Estimate would give fair and friendly consideration to library needs, as well as to the needs of employees directly in the service of the city. Mayor Hylan had evidently seen the light, and the happy phrases in which he made his announcement are sympathetically descriptive of the usefulness of libraries in the great and mixed metropolis. He speaks of the branch libraries as potential "community centers for the acquisition of knowledge in a wholesome way," and "lighthouses drawing the people to ideals of cleaner living and showing forth advantages that make for social betterment, stimulating the young man and woman to improve their condition in life." The Board of Estimate has responded by a substantial increase in the appropriations for the several library systems beyond those of previous years, but, unfortunately, it has cut the library budgets seriously in respect to salary increases and has limited the increase in the initial salaries of the lowest grades to 20 per cent, making them \$66 per month, or \$792 per year in old New York, and \$60 per month, or \$720 per year, in Brooklyn and Queens. This is sadly insufficient even in comparison with library salaries elsewhere, and still more in comparison with those of stenographers and clerks. Incidentally, it should be recorded that the Federation of Women's Clubs, endorsed by a large majority, the report of its special committee on the New York Public Library system, which gave high credit to the administration of the library, expressed the opinion that it should remain under its own civil service methods, and urged the Board of Estimate to provide for liberal salaries.

MEANWHILE there is a decided trend thruout the country in favor of better salaries. Forward-looking Cleveland, which

has happily continued Mr. Brett's substantial salary to his woman successor, Miss Eastman, has made the initial salary in the lowest grade what the maximum salary in the graded service had previously been, so that Cleveland library assistants are now paid from \$900 to \$1500, with an actual average of \$1141. A hearing was given in Washington by the Reclassification Commission in respect to staff salaries both in the Library of Congress and the Public Library, Dr. Putnam, as president of the District Library Association, presenting a careful brief as to facts and figures. The specific suggestions as to library salaries were made as sealed proposals, that there might be independent consideration of relative salaries without prejudice from one side or the other, and the Reclassification Commission has wisely taken the hint and asked that all specific proposals should be presented in this way. This is a useful method of avoiding altercation and gives the Commission better opportunity for reaching fair results. The proposed nomenclature in the Public Library at Washington, of which there was criticism, has been changed from Senior and Junior Librarians to Senior and Junior Library Assistants with Library Aids, as the designation for the lowest grade of the classified service—an innovation of interest.

THE useful work which Miss Guerrier has so successfully initiated in what was called the National Library Service will be continued under the better name of the Library Information Service should the Bill which has been favorably reported by the Education Committee of both Senate and House become law. This service is intended to give all libraries, not least those of universities and schools, all available information that can be gathered at Washington in respect to the nation's business, not alone thru publications of the several departments but also thru telephone or other

personal inquiry. The bureau will naturally be part of the new Department of Education, should that be separated from the Department of the Interior and become of equal rank in the government with the other great departments, as should be the case. Pending the passage of the Bill for the larger purpose, the service has no means of subsistence during the present fiscal year and the prompt passage of the special bill should therefore be urged. The work of this service is quite distinct from that of the office of Superintendent of Documents, both in scope and purpose and the proposal for its establishment carries no reflection whatever upon that office.

THE present issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL has been delayed by the printing strikes in New York, which caused some 200 periodicals to suspend publication. The early fall developed strikes of great magnitude all over the country, and New York became a hotbed of local strikes, among which that of the printers was the most peculiar. As stated in the circular letter promptly sent to our subscribers, explaining that the October issue was but partly off the press when the strike occurred, the outbreak was made in disregard of the international unions, of which the New York unions were a part, which had agreed with the Printers' League for the adoption in May, 1921, of a 44 hour week. The local printers demanded that the 44 hour week should be put in operation at once and declined arbitration on that point; and they also insisted upon higher wages without waiting arbitration. The pressmen and feeders unions had already become "outlaw unions" thru the withdrawal of their charters by the international union, and Typographical Union No. 6, the New York Union of compositors and one of the leading labor organizations of the country, refused arbitration on the 44 hour week, and many of its members "took a vacation," a new phrase for

a walkout, by way of a sympathetic strike. The "vacationers" were formally ordered back by their own union, but it seemed not to be expected that the order would be obeyed. The employing printers and book publishers were not only between the "devil and the deep sea," but had a three-cornered complication to face, in the tangle between the local unions and the vacationers of "Big Six." The executive council of the American Federation of Labor stood by the international authorities in their conflict with the local unions. This made confusion worse confounded, resulting in the stopping of the issue of periodicals and causing the postponement of many books announced for the fall. In other words, the strike has proved a food strike against the libraries and other consumers of reading. Possibly the outcome of this complicated labor entanglement may be a decided trend toward the open shop, and library staff organizations will scarcely be encouraged to unionize themselves.

ANDREW CARNEGIE had rounded up his library benefactions long before his death by providing for library extension and other good purposes thru the several organizations which he had created and endowed. Chief among these is the Carnegie Corporation of which James Bertram, for so many years Mr. Carnegie's trusted secretary, has been the active secretary since its organization. To this Mr. Carnegie had set apart at least \$125,000,000 in all, under a wide charter which provided not only for libraries but for many other fields of altruistic endeavor cognate with library work. Previous to its organization Mr. Carnegie had already devoted more than \$57,000,000 for the erection of library buildings chiefly in the United States and Canada but also in Great Britain and in other parts of the world. Besides this he had given \$10,000,000 to the United Kingdom Trust at Dunfermline, his birthplace in Scotland, for libraries

and other altruistic purposes. To the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, which deals with the pensions he provided for college professors, he gave a fund of over \$29,000,000; to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace he made another large gift of \$10,000,000. In his home city, to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh and the cognate institutions at Allegheny City he had given in all above \$26,000,000. Among his lesser gifts were the \$100,000 endowment fund for the A. L. A., and the gift of the rooms in the Carnegie Music Hall extension occupied by the Author's Club, which he gave despite the protest of counsel that such a gift would form an unprecedented complication in real estate. It seems probable that his total gifts reached \$350,000,000, the great bulk of his immense fortune. All of his giving was planned with great forethought for its ultimate as well as its immediate usefulness. Thus, Mr. Carnegie's monuments, beyond those of any man in the present or past, consist in library buildings the world over, many of monumental character, and in permanent funds, which will continue his good works for generations to come. No more can or need be said, except that his personal geniality and his keen interest in the public causes with which he had identified himself make his memory very dear to friends and associates. There will shortly be published, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a modest volume, which was in preparation before his death, under the editorship of Dr. S. N. D. North, scheduling and illustrating his various benefactions. It may be hoped and expected that this volume will be sent to all the libraries which are monuments of Mr. Carnegie's direct generosity, as well as to the great libraries of record. No more extraordinary example of the development of a man of power and influence can find place on library shelves.

LAYING OUR COURSE*

BY ADAM STROHM, *Librarian, Detroit Public Library*

ONE of the most original American war posters appearing during the Victory Loan campaign was the figure of an American workman in the American uniform of democracy, namely, overalls. His posture was one of natural ease and unconscious strength; his face was likable with its clear lines, its frank and good natured expression—the graces of the self respecting, self reliant and level headed workman. His greeting was the spontaneous, hearty: "Sure! We'll finish the job."

That is our motto. Let us finish our task! Let us "dig."

The motive power back of our "Enlarged Program" is our devotion to the service of promoting and stimulating sound public thinking, guiding mental and physical energy into fruitful channels and releasing noble impulses and sympathies for their application in human relations.

The welfare and public recognition of the American Library Association are of very incidental consideration in our proposed enlarged activities. Indeed, we will fail altogether, as we deserve to do, if we exploit ourselves or turn our resources, our service records, our professional credits toward selfish ends. We must not be found among the profiteers. Our ranks must be made up of men and women faithful but not famous.

Within our special field of public service certain facts have been vividly recorded during the past two years of our country's share in the world conflict. We realize as never before that the order and liberty of the world must rest upon intellectual and moral principles that are the fruit of human experience and that we must beware of doctrines superimposed by those in power for selfish ends. The masses of the people must have freedom and ample opportunity to learn the errors and blessings of our modern civilization by unrestricted access to the records of

this civilization. The sanity of public opinion, the safety of public instinct depend upon the opportunity of the individual to form his own independent judgment.

The high purpose of our war service was that of inducing the men to read and to furnish generous facilities for independent study and unrestrained mental activity. We desired them to know the front line of human advance in political organization, in social amenities, in industrial efficiency, in business principles and national character, so that they would be ready for action, girded with that self confidence that is bred in an intelligent, self developed mind. We thereby aroused in many a desire to learn, to know, to be equipped for a participation in the happy fulfillment of better things, and to find comfort and renewed vigor in worthy and happy products of the human mind.

In thus bringing to camp our kit bags with the experience and ideas we had accumulated in our years of labor as community servants, we also quickly learned how circumscribed our circle of usefulness had been in the days of yore back home, how localized our outlook, how self centered our policy, how fastidious our self indulgence, how anxious we had been to please rather than to share. We arrived as solemn librarians and graduated into sympathetic mess sergeants serving out books, and we set the tables without the red tape of 3 x 5 place cards or A. L. A. Booklist napkins to protect the innocents.

While mindful of our responsibility we also realized the paramount obligations of meeting the needs that were so pressing, the unsophisticated wants that were presented in such good faith and often with diffidence. We had to meet them on their own level, nobody was to go away hungry, even if there were only hash to serve. This was a service out of the good heart of America who surely loves the common man, and especially loved the private enlisting for democracy in 1917.

*Paper read at the autumn meeting North Dakota Library Association.

Before long there was borne upon us the humiliating fact that the mental stores of our young fighting manhood were as scanty as our military munitions; that in spite of our free education and our statistics of ever increasing home circulation of library books, a large portion of our citizenship had lived without such means of self education as books, largely because we had failed to reach them. We had preached but we had not practiced; we had never been among them on equal terms of working the thing out together. We were both the poorer for it.

During the past two years we, in the company of these young men and officers of all ages, have been in training. We are emerging from a two years' library school. We have received a certificate of service from authorities in charge that is generous in acknowledgement and good will. Thousands of young Americans may remember their khaki days with kindly appreciation of the lift that the camp librarians gave them in days of stress and drab monotony. The men and women of library war service will go forward in their future task with humble hearts for the great privilege that was theirs and a consciousness of how short was our professional reach in the past and how much remains to be done. Our discharge papers are not to be used for noisy pride—we have been chastened and we have been cleansed in that spirit of service that reckons not the cost and will not be denied.

This new understanding of new trails to explore, of giving service in quarters heretofore neglected is the propulsive force moving the special committee in its program of national service in peace time. But its realization is not within the power of any select group of librarians. Now as before, we are "all in it," and must help with a will. Some may be more actively enlisted than others, but we all belong to the A. L. A. Reserve Corps, ready to respond.

In scrutinizing the various activities listed by the committee we find the first part of the program devoted to the consideration of the aftermath of the war,

the healing processes and the lights of the "rovers" in the federal service. It is unthinkable that we should ignore this opportunity or allow anybody to displace us. We will see it thru.

The second part touches more intimately the status of our profession as a national organization. Above everything else it concerns itself with the auditing of our credit sheet. What has actually been accomplished during the past four decades? Are our methods sound; are we workers competent to take on the larger task, now on the verge of being assumed by our organization? It takes something beside sentiment and good will to succeed. We may gaily enter upon this new adventure, but unless we adopt and adhere rigidly to fixed specifications of professional competency, unless we all feel as one as to the objectives we have in mind, the strategy to be adopted, and are willing to work under united leadership, our taking the field will be futile, we will be moving but not advancing, and our organization will be discredited.

Our right to co-operate and associate ourselves with other bodies, organized for intellectual welfare, will depend upon credentials of our fitness to serve. If we are to help in molding the citizenship of our country we should have a proven knowledge of the growth of our social system and institutions. In short, our usefulness in the future depends upon ascertaining the facts of our own past. We are under its influence and we desire to know if the structure we have erected is sound. This the committee proposes to establish, and nothing could be more timely, more essential, before we get into action.

In an inarticulated degree the committee has no doubt also had in mind the need of keeping alive the fires kindled during the war, of nourishing the spirit of generosity and humanity born in the days of suffering.

Possibly our own sacrifice was but a passing shadow. We had the full measure of its glory without the full benefit of a great sorrow. At any rate night has fallen on some of our best hopes. We are

hungry. Humanity is starving. With the soul of millions steeped in bitter memories, that it is in the better nature to forget, the moral stamina of other millions is deteriorating thru economic raids upon national prosperity, class intolerance and distrust, hero worship and national egotism.

These are days crowded with ideas and loud self assertiveness. America, like the rest of the world, swarms with racial groups, causes, creeds and credulities—religious, political, economic, social—and with organizations for booming them. All the more necessary it is to rally the loyal forces of the nation to the calm investigation and solution of the problems of modern statecraft, industry and ethics, and harvest the fruit of human experience as we approach the swift transformations of modern society. We must help in creating a rational, consistent, wise public opinion. It is on that the destiny of our republic will rest and not on movements or dogmas. We must mobilize our full energy, intelligence and sympathy toward creating a state of mind by which we shall all become more clear as to our condition, our powers, our duties towards our fellows, our true happiness, by which we may make ourselves better citizens and better men.

The world is aware of our vast material and moral resources. It looks to America for initiative, for leadership. Are we prepared? Are we worthy?

Altruism and self satisfaction are not going to heal the mangled body of humanity. The only leadership which can possibly promote human advancement is that of sound knowledge, liberal ideas and moral integrity. We must know the history, customs and points of view of the peoples we are willing to help; we must know the history of civilization past and present. We must know our own institutions; our intelligence must be equal to the great questions confronting us; above everything else we must know how to govern ourselves. This is the concern and responsibility of the individual and not the function of mere government. We must study if we are to fit ourselves for

the exercise of this great power. It will be a test of the efficacy of popular education and it devolves upon us to make knowledge available to the people of America in a systematic, productive way.

The new grouping of nations, the groping yearnings and released power of human masses make us realize that these are days of immeasurable possibilities.

In our desire and anxiety to erect a stable structure of peace where our national honor will be safe, we must make our promises good, our articles of faith binding. Our national safety must rest on principles that not only in our own history but in the annals of mankind have promoted civilization and the arts of life. The American democracy was launched and has prospered upon ideals of freedom and good citizenship which in their workings show a sum total of steadily growing wisdom and sense of responsibility of our people. True, we commit mistakes, there is an occasional state of confusion with many contradictory tendencies but we are not discouraged because we have learned by now that "in a condition of real freedom man manifests himself not as he ought to be, but as he is, with all his bad as well as his good qualities, instincts, and impulses; with all his attributes of strength as well as all his weaknesses."

Our hope is that with human intelligence maintained at a safe level, victories of virtue, enlightenment and progress will be achieved, not by some superimposed power but by the people themselves. The process may be slow and bewildering but its precipitations determine the vitality of our democracy and our pride therein.

Civilization moves eternally in cycles. The best human efforts have produced from time to time a "new order of things"; this structure is in turn swept away by a new system of institutions, by the creation of new wants, new doctrines, and so human society is forever reconstructed. Is it presumptuous to submit that America has passed thru its Greek period of national growth? We have, as did the Greeks, thrown off the tyranny of custom, caste, and kingcraft.

We have laid new foundations of right and wrong for a nation where men shall not be masters and slaves, but equal brothers; we dare think freely, we have even taken our share in crushing and shattering the power of a foreign host that swept down cruelly upon peaceful civilization. We have given our allegiance to old ideals that touch the elemental in life, a social philosophy of human relations, subtle yet defined.

Are we now on the threshold of the Roman period of our national existence, a stable government of justice and peace supported by all? The Roman ideal was law. They established unity and order and the true greatness of the Roman was "his devotion to the social body, his sense of self-surrender to country, a duty to which claims of family and individual were implicitly to yield and the fulfillment of which was the only reward and happiness a true citizen could need. This was the greatness, not of a few leading characters, but of an entire people during many generations.

"The Roman state did not give merely

examples of heroes—it was formed of heroes; nor were they less marked by their sense of obedience, submission to rightful authority where the interest of the state required it, submission to law and order."

From the Romans we have received the elements of our political life, they have left us the richest record of public duty, heroism and self-sacrifice.

They are our ancestors in the human family of generations struggling for the world's civilization. May we dedicate ourselves to be their worthy descendants. Let us be constructive, let us deal with justice and cultivate a deep social spirit. Bound together into the same service for our common country, we can with pride and confidence believe in its great destiny. We will then be qualified to direct the fortunes of other races because we have learned the fundamentals of patriotism, the higher commands of human duty. We may then be worthy of being among the leaders of nations.

Let us hoist our pennant and lay our course with that noble purpose in view.

THE RELATION OF THE LIBRARY TO THE TRUSTEE*

BY FRANK K. WALTER, *Librarian, General Motors Corporation, Detroit*

Increased interest in getting library trustees and librarians to recognize their mutual obligations and mutual opportunities is becoming apparent. This is an encouraging sign. It is an indication that all who are interested in or responsible for the success of libraries must be called upon to do their respective shares in bring about the highest state of library development. The anxiety which is sometimes apparent on the part of librarians both when trustees neglect their duty or when they perform it unwisely, indicates also that much is still left to be desired in many places in the relations between these two parties responsible for the successful conduct of the library.

In this day of cosmic restlessness most of

us are more or less impatient at attempts to define situations or to formulate standards. There can be little question that this unwillingness to approve anything which seems to limit our activities is responsible for many of the destructive tendencies which have arisen in all lines of social, economic and educational endeavor. A certain amount of divine discontent is necessary to progress. Too much discontent or even a small amount of discontent in the wrong place may be a serious obstacle. It is probable that much of the failure of librarian and trustee to work together for the common good of the library is largely the result of ignorance or misconception of their implied duties.

Trustee and librarian alike should remember what a trusteeship really means. It is interesting to trace the idea of "a trust"

*Read at a meeting of the Connecticut Library Association at Derby, Oct. 17, 1919.

thru the various phrases of our law from Roman times to the present.** In every period, the idea of responsibility is uppermost. It has been summarized as follows: "A trustee, in the widest meaning of the term may be defined to be a person in whom some state, interest or power in or affecting property of any description is vested for the benefit of another." (American and English Ency. of Law 2d ed. v. 28, 28,859) This holds true whether the trustee acts in the interest of a widow or orphan to prevent loss or waste of their estate; whether he be a bank director to whom are entrusted the funds of a community, whether he be on the board of control of a hospital or other charitable institution; or whether he be a school trustee or a member of a library board. The obligation in all cases is two-fold: on the one hand to promote actively the interests of the person or institution he serves and on the other to assume responsibility for the misuse of the funds or the opportunities for service afforded by the particular thing he holds in trust.

If this were realized by public and trustee alike there would be little difficulty as to the personnel of library boards. Banks and business corporations do not willingly allow their control to pass into the hands of incompetents. The result of any such policy can be so easily forecast that the market will at once show what the stockholders and the rest of the interested public think of it. Unfortunately, in the case of educational and social service institutions the damage which almost inevitably follows the selection of unsuitable trustees is less easily seen by the average man. Some years ago, a leading New York newspaper represented a ward leader as saying to his district leader, "I don't know what job to give Clancey. I tried to get him in as messenger at the City Hall, but he can't read enough to deliver the messages." "That's all right" replied the district boss, "Put him on the Board of Education."

In this callousness to public interest, in the low moral standards which even yet

taint our politics and in the false idea of democracy which looks on public position as a "job" instead of a public trust lie the weakness of many boards of trustees of public institutions. Libraries are not alone in being hampered by indifferent and incompetent trustees. In fact, the civic spirit and intelligence in the case of library trustees is probably higher than the average.

It is doubtful whether the alleged indifference of library trustees, as evidenced by their non-attendance of library meetings is worse than in the case of other educational or public service institutions. One will look in vain for many trustees of hospitals at a medical convention, or for school trustees at a meeting of the National Education Association or for college trustees at a meeting of the Association of University Professors or a meeting of the American Mathematical Society. Perhaps the program of the library meeting is at fault quite as much as the trustees.

When he accepts his office the library trustee by implication becomes a legislator for the library in as far as its general management is not controlled by local ordinances or state law. Since the material property of the library is also involved in his trust, he becomes responsible for its safe keeping and its proper use. Since the usefulness of the library is its chief, if not its sole excuse for existence, the trustee is under obligation to promote its usefulness and to see that it is adequately supplied with funds.

Obviously, a man of affairs or a woman of wide social interests, such as the library trustee ought to be, cannot usually give to his trusteeship as much time as would be necessary to conduct in person even a small part of the average library's normal activities. He would not expect to do so in business. He should therefore delegate his work by selecting a suitable librarian as the chief executor.

In many articles on library work, the selection of a librarian is considered the chief duty of the trustee. Many librarians are inclined to claim it the only duty of the library board aside from raising library funds. The librarian more than the trustee, should

**The history of trusteeship is admirably sketched in the last edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

directly conduct the library, initiate library policy, subject to the approval of the trustees, and be the principal factor in the selection of the staff.

"The function of the trustees is legislative, that of the librarian administrative" says Melvil Dewey. "The librarian has no right to ask the trustees to let him do as he pleases, nor have the trustees the right to usurp executive functions."

Many would question the statement that the trustees have not the *right* to assume executive functions. Few would question the wisdom of their leaving most of such functions to the librarian. If, however, non-participation in library affairs arises from the trustees' indifference it is a misfortune to the librarian as well as to the library. Frequent meetings of a library board do not necessarily mean lack of confidence in the librarian tho they may mean it. It has for many years been an opinion rather generally held, that the trustees of one of the best known libraries of the country had virtually limited the librarian to the functions of a highly paid secretary with little power either in planning or executing policies involving anything but minor details. This attitude was prompted by neither malice nor ignorance. It was a survival of the early days of the library when the minority of the community, not the majority, was interested in its use and when the reading tastes of its readers were homogeneous enough so that the popularity of any book or class of books could with considerable accuracy be forecast by a library board of cultured citizens. The trustees failed to recognize the fact that a large library of to-day has many activities and many problems unknown to the library fathers of 1876 and that committee government in an institution of this type is as inadequate and antiquated as a general town-meeting would be as a legislative to-day for a city of a half-million or more people. Frequent formal meetings of trustees are not always essential. The librarian of one of the best administered moderate-sized libraries in the country seldom has more than three or four board meetings a year, except when emergency arises. This does not mean indifference in

the trustees or arbitrary action on the part of the librarian, quite the contrary. The city is small enough for each trustee to see city conditions as a whole and the board is accessible enough for the librarian to see the trustees and to get committee action individually when questions arise which require reference to the library board. She does not bother her board with non-essentials, even tho she realizes that the trustees in the last analysis are the responsible parties by whom her own powers are delegated. The trustees for their part have all confidence that any real problem will be submitted to them for action and they have little or no inclination to meddle as long as things go well.

It is well to remember that there are two aspects to the case. The trustee may be a busybody but it sometimes happens that the librarian is supersensitive. Inability to accept criticism gracefully is quite as likely to be a weakness of the able executive as of the mediocre or incompetent. Highmindedness and undue sensitiveness may easily go together; but the librarian who is afraid to submit his actions to official scrutiny is not in a healthy professional condition. The library whose trustees are not willing to allow the librarian freedom within limits which imply responsibilities for results instead of methods is not one to be desired by the live librarian.

It may perhaps simplify the matter somewhat to consider it an application of the Golden Rule. The trustees *delegate* to the librarian certain duties which imply initiative. Initiative of any kind is impossible without freedom of action sufficient to do the duty adequately. To accomplish his duty, the librarian (unless he or she be the entire library staff) must have assistants to whom certain duties must be assigned. This implies a measure of freedom on the part of the assistant, but no librarian would be willing to tolerate an assistant who would demand immunity from supervision or criticism. On the other hand, no librarian who insists on keeping in his own hands all details of the library management and of making his assistants mere personal messengers can expect to build up a com-

petent staff or to keep in his service any but the incapable, the spiritless, or those whom domestic ties keep in their home town.

In several lines it becomes the librarian's duty to make the trustee directly responsible. In the first place, the trustees are legal custodians of all library assets and are held responsible for library deficits. All general matters of finance must therefore be approved by them. They should invest the library funds. They should lead in all campaigns for increased appropriations or other means of financial support. The librarian should, of course, be expected to submit to them regular budgets and should be allowed reasonable discretion in the disposition of funds. He may even appear, as the boards accredited representative, before city councils or other bodies. Nevertheless, as a direct beneficiary, he is seldom in as good a position to make an effective appeal for library support as the trustees are. They are, in theory at least, working in the interests of others rather than for themselves. Moreover, as representative of different interests, they may be supposed to be able collectively to exert more influence than an individual could.

In the second place, the trustees should be fully informed of any change in library policy and their official consent obtained before any radical change is inaugurated. If a librarian does not possess the confidence of his board enough to secure its approval of his projects, it will avail him nothing to try to force thru his project without their approval. Even tho the board be mistaken, it may be wisdom and not cowardly compromise to withhold his reforms until he has convinced those with whom his official relations should be the closest. If he insists on his own course, he must remember that power and penalty for misuse of power usually go pretty close together and he must be willing to take the consequences. Ajax defied the lightning. He furnished a theme for artists, sculptors and poets but you remember what his net result was.

The amount of detail which should be brought before a board will not be the same in any two cases. Indeed, it may vary greatly at different times in the same place.

In several cities and towns in an adjacent state the purchase of a stepladder or a broom must be approved by the trustees and their formal action on the critical matter solemnly submitted in a printed report to the sovereign voters. In larger places, matters directly submitted to the trustees are confined to important general policies or to the detail which is temporarily important. In the small town it is often an advantage to have the selection of books purchased by the library directly supervised in detail by the trustees. In the city of even moderate size, such a policy is usually questionable, while in the few large cities in which it has been tried, it has proved a serious handicap to the general effectiveness of the library. In this matter of selecting questions for consideration by the board, common sense rather than a rule is required. It is, after all, primarily a question of personality and only secondarily one of training and experience.

The moral support the right kind of a library board can give a library and its librarian can scarcely be overestimated. Regrettable and humiliating as that fact may be, in relatively few communities has the library intrenched itself so strongly that the librarian can safely ignore any legitimate means of support. The library board is the stabilizing force on which the library ought to depend in emergencies. The popular confidence which may be promoted by a board which is broadminded and acting in the public interest is illustrated in the following excerpt from the Report on Retrenchment and Reorganization in the State Government of New York, which has just been made public. In its section on "The Department of Education" the report states: "It will be noted that the recommendation for retaining a large Board of Regents elected by the Legislature as the head of the Education Department is an exception to the principles laid down at the beginning of this report. These principles would provide that the educational system of the State in order to be responsible and responsive to the people should be under the direction and supervision of one man appointed by and subject to removal by the

Governor. This is the ultimate organization toward which the State should aim. However, we have had to take into consideration the fact that there is throughout the State a very strong conviction that the present administration of the department of the Board of Regents is successful and that a high type of citizen has been elected to membership in the Board. There is also a strong feeling on the part of a large percentage of the people of the State that district representation in the administration of the Department of Education is absolutely necessary. An attempt to change the Constitution or manner of election of the Board at this time, would jeopardize the program for reorganization of the Department and of local education."

This should be the aim of the library board: to gain so much public confidence that "ripper legislation" and real reform would alike hesitate to abolish it or to limit its legitimate official functions.

In every case, intelligent action on the part of the board implies an intelligent grasp of library matters. In most cases this must be gained second-hand from the librarian. He may educate the board thru personal talks as individual problems arise, thru prompt transmittal of information regarding the work of the library and by his attitude at board meetings, at which he should always be present. This campaign of education for library trustees must be persistent but inconspicuous. It must never be apparent that the librarian deliberately is educating his board. He must simply keep them exposed to information on library topics. His procedure must be infection or contagion and not direct medication or inoculation, and this will require interest and knowledge on the part of the librarian himself.

All of the previous considerations have been based on the assumption that the library trustee realizes his responsibility, that he is interested in library matters, that he is intelligent enough to judge correctly disputed points of library policy and to delegate to the librarian details and policies which are primarily executive. Unfortunately, in some instances, most of these as-

sumptions should be put in the subjunctive as contrary to fact. Library trustees are sometimes indifferent. They are sometimes lacking in good judgment and they are sometimes busybodies rather than administrators, and executioners rather than executives. This is merely saying that they are typical human beings, sometimes good, sometimes bad, and more often a mixture of the two in varying quantities. (The same thing, by the way, is also true of librarians).

In such cases, the solution of the problem is not easy. The individual members of the board as well as its general character are usually typical either of the general quality of the community of which the trustees are representative citizens or of the kind of men the community selects for its appointing officers. Raising the level of a community and elevating its political ideals are both long, thankless tasks. So is genuine education of any kind. The librarian must scrupulously refrain from any political activity intended either to remove objectionable trustees or to secure the appointment of better ones.

The only safe and sane way, slow tho it be, is making the library so much a part of the community that appointment to the board will make a man conspicuous. The average man will try to live up to his responsibilities if those responsibilities are evident to the public at large. Publicity of the right sort will stimulate a trustee to do his duty as nothing else will. It may seem a vicious circle to say that the trustee is responsible for the library and the library is responsible for the trustee but it is true. Motion in any part of a circle sets up motion in the whole circumference and it makes little difference which starts the progress, trustee or librarian. Neither should be independent of the other.

There are conditions under which progress seems impossible until the personnel of the library board is changed. In such cases nothing but patient, unflagging effort on the part of the librarian or his withdrawal from the field will be of much use. Which course shall be taken in any individual case, only the librarian can decide.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN BRITISH RECONSTRUCTION*

By SOPHY H. POWELL

With few exceptions, the American Library Association filled the requests of every soldier. In the same fashion, the British agencies, such as the Red Cross Library at Surrey House, the British Prisoners of War Book Scheme, and the Camp Libraries never refused a request. The books sent to prisoners of war in Germany were all those asked for by the men. A card index of borrowers was kept at the home office in London, showing what each prisoner had wanted and what had been sent, so that the new supply for the same man could be satisfactorily filled, and would not conflict or duplicate what he already had. What public library furnishes this sort of service? And what will all these readers find when they come home? This article is an attempt to answer the question in the case of England.

The Central Library for Students, created in order to serve the needs of the Workers' Educational Association and of University Tutorial Classes (a kind of University Extension work) by furnishing books to members of these groups of students, lends any book requested, free of any charge except postage, to any accredited student in the United Kingdom. This is, of course, to be a permanent lending library for England, Scotland and Wales. It is supported so far by voluntary contributions and by some temporary grants from the War Office to which it is giving special assistance. The comparatively limited area of the United Kingdom makes this method of lending books eminently practicable. No books under five shillings in cost are supplied, the idea being that it is the more expensive books which are beyond the reach of the poor student, and which should therefore be lent to him. This library is now in a pleasant old house in Tavistock Square,

and to an American librarian, would seem very like home. The Dewey classification is used, the books are charged by something resembling the Newark charging system, and there is a general enthusiastic adoption of the card index both for records of borrowers and books. The library also makes it a point to answer difficult questions such as would come to the reference desk of an American library. Of this organization, which in its first year (1915) circulated 1046 volumes, and in the year ending February 1919, 11,337 volumes, the report on reconstruction says:

"Our opinion, reinforced by the opinion of representative librarians, is that the Central Library for Students should be regarded as the nucleus of a much larger Central Circulating Library. Such a library is necessary in the first place to supplement the book collections of local libraries by supplying on loan local demands for larger and more expensive works than public libraries can provide, and for books of a more specialized character than local libraries are justified in obtaining. Even in the case of the large public libraries only one copy could be provided of such advanced and specialized works, and there is need of a reservoir from which further copies can be drawn in case of need. By means of a Central Circulating Library, local libraries would, without expense, be able to satisfy special, temporary, and changing demands upon them. . . . Also the Central Circulating Library should meet the needs of individuals for whom no other provision is available. Individuals residing in districts where no public library exists might make application for books or for information and advice thru the medium of the Local Education Authority, or, as in America, direct to the Library. The Central Circulating Library would also be a source of supply for purposes of group study where many copies of certain books were needed. It should, however, be no part of its function to supply quantities of cheap textbooks, and it should not supply books prescribed for examinations."

This seems to combine the services of the state library commissions in some of our states. But the committee has still more far reaching recommendations:

"With the assistance of experts, the Library should organize the supply of bibliographical

* Great Britain. Ministry of Reconstruction. Third Interim Report of the Adult Education Committee. Libraries and Museums. H. M. Stationery Office, Kingway, London, W.C.2. Price 3d.

information and advice, and should index periodical literature in co-operation with other libraries and agencies. Altho we have had the supply of books mainly in mind, we think the Library should provide on loan maps and charts and other essentials to group study.

"We have insisted in this report upon the importance of mobilizing the resources of libraries to ensure their maximum efficiency. . . . We have suggested that the resources of existing libraries be pooled. Some such arrangement is necessary. It could only be effectively carried out thru a central organization which the Central Circulating Library should supply. The existing libraries would be more fully used, unnecessary duplication of books would be avoided, and funds set free for fresh purchases. This proposal implies a general catalog, which it would be the duty of a Central Circulating Library, acting as a clearing house, to compile and keep up to date. The suggestion is a practicable one and the system has been worked in Germany for some years.

Such a Central Circulating Library would call for the co-operation of public, central, technical and other libraries and of the authorities and voluntary organizations engaged in educational work. We recommend that the Central Library for Students, now established at 20 Tavistock Square, London, should be asked to undertake these larger functions and to become the Central Circulating Library. The various interests concerned would, of course, be closely associated with its working. We think that its income should be derived from the subscriptions of local authorities, voluntary organizations and individuals. In addition, the Library should be subsidised from public funds by an annual grant from the Board of Education."

This is an important suggestion, and likely to be acted upon, for this library has a large fund of good will among government officials and local authorities. It gets round the difficulty of the public library in England, which on account of the inadequate penny in the pound local rate, is too poor to be very useful. Here, then, is one way in which the newly aroused interest in books is already being met.

American readers are now familiar with the Whitley Industrial Councils. Briefly, these councils are composed of representatives of employees and employers in each branch of industry. Thirty-eight such councils are already organized. The Committee suggests that each council should make a book survey of its industry, with a view to gathering material about the

industry in a place accessible to all who could profitably use it. This is the Business Branch idea on a large scale.

Universities, technical colleges and institutes, professional associations and other libraries will in varying degrees be found to contribute toward the library needs of the industry. It may be that the sum total of this provision is adequate to meet normal needs; in which case the problem is one of mobilising these resources and rendering them available to those who desire to use them. . . . But whether in any industry the available supply of books is adequate to meet the normal demands or not, a central library organization in each industry is necessary.

Its first function would be to establish and maintain a library to supplement existing libraries. It should keep, with the co-operation of the various libraries concerned, a catalog of works available in these libraries; and it should be the medium thru which applications for the loan of books from these collections should be made. It should lay down in consultation with the libraries concerned the conditions under which books may be borrowed. This central library should contain the results of recent research both at home and abroad, foreign technical works on subjects of interest to the industry, complete files of British and foreign trade journals and copies of relevant official publications of this and other countries. Such a central library might become an intelligence department for the industry, and should in this, as in other connections work in close touch with the research association of the industry.

A central library would need adequate accommodation. It may be that many of the city companies, who in various directions have in the past assisted the trade from which they originally sprang, would willingly provide a home for the library. In other industries, perhaps, a professional association might offer accommodation. Where an industry is strongly localized, as the pottery industry, satisfactory arrangement might be made with a local techni-

cal institution or public library to provide accommodation.

The report goes on to say, in a foot note, that the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust has purchased the library of Louis Solen, a collection of 4000 books on pottery and placed it in the National Pottery School at Stoke-on-Trent, which, by the way, is one of Arnold Bennett's Five Towns. It is available for all students, whether working in potteries or not. The Ceramic Society's library is housed in the same building.

Such a survey as mentioned above was made by the Glass and Optical Instruments Sub-committee of the Committee of Scientific and Industrial Research, which reported that there was a serious deficiency of advanced works in English on geometrical and technical optics. Accordingly, the proper department was authorized to have a translation made of certain standard works, to print and bind such translations and to sell them at standard prices. The report on this side of library reconstruction closes with this very significant statement: "The proposals we have made aim at a development of the technical sides of local public libraries by a close association with the local education authority and participation in Board of Education grants, by rendering accessible to students other libraries containing technical literature, and by providing for a central library in each industry, aided by state grants, to act as a central clearing house, to supplement the existing libraries, and to work in close touch with the Research Association for the industry. Our object has been to avoid unnecessary duplication, to obtain the greatest possible assistance from the libraries already available, and to knit the technical library system with technical education and industrial research. *We are convinced that a comprehensive library policy is necessary to sound industrial development and that, therefore the formulation and application of such a policy is an indispensable part of industrial reconstruction.*"

The italics in the above quotation are my own. This is probably the first time that a government report has recognized the really

large part that libraries might play in reorganization of industry.

After commenting on the inadequacy of the penny in the pound limit, the report seriously considers the advisability of uniting educational and library administration. Forestalling the usual library argument, that there is a fundamental distinction between the library and the school, the report says: "The first argument, however, rests upon a sharp distinction between the library and the school which should not, in our opinion exist. A school is a more complex and many sided institution than the argument would appear to assume, and its functions are too narrowly confined by the phrase "training in an atmosphere of restraint or discipline." The class-room is but part of a school. Other institutions—the workshop, the gymnasium, the playing fields, and the library—are essential features, each of them making its peculiar contribution to that self-development which is claimed to be an end of the library. The school, in fact, is a community which fulfills its end thru a variety of agencies of which the class room is one and the library another.

"The antithesis between the teacher and the librarian is also, in our judgment, too sharply defined. Powers are trained by their exercises, and the printed book is an integral part of the equipment of the school. If the librarian deals with the printed record, it is but as a means of self development in the scholar. In other words, the library is part of the educational fabric, just as much as the art room or the school clinic. The school and the teacher will perform their true function only in so far as they enter into the closest co-operation with the library and the librarian. . . . Both school and library will be immeasurably strengthened when the artificial line of demarcation is obliterated.

"The provision of children's rooms in libraries, the assembling of books bearing upon the work and interests of students, library lessons and other developments and proposals will forge strong and necessary links between the school and the library;

but it is difficult to see how this intimate relationship can be generally established unless there is an organic connection arising from a single policy based upon the complex needs of the pupil. Under certain circumstances the frank interchange of experience and inter-relation of interests may be possible with dual control. But it is at least open to doubt whether they will be generally and permanently attained without a common administration."

The report then discusses the library contention that its function begins where the schools leave off. This, of course, is less valid than ever under England's new education act, which is not just an act for the education of young people, but aims to make education the concern of everybody in the community. The school will continue to function until the child is at least eighteen, if the provisions of the Act are carried out, and classes for adults are already established. Consequently, this report suggests that "it is true that we cannot outgrow the library; but it is equally true that we cannot outgrow the school, in other words, we cannot outgrow the need for systematic education. The whole purpose of our inquiries into the adult education has been directed towards formulating recommendations based upon this truth. Our inquiries, further justify the view that there is a growing recognition of the need for education and an increasing desire for it on the part of men and women."

The plea that libraries exist for the general culture of the reader, in a way that the schools do not, is thus answered by the report: "The unsystematic and recreative reading which the libraries have stimulated do not, however, it seems to us, provide any argument for maintaining the public libraries as an independent municipal service. Education is not to be regarded as a process, necessarily formal and even unpleasant, nor as purely systematic training within the walls of an institution. The line between education and recreation or between reading with a definite object and reading for pleasure cannot be drawn in actual prac-

tice. The library is primarily a cultural agency and with the development of education, the proportion of serious students and trained readers will undoubtedly grow very considerably and the fulfilment of their needs will be a more important part of the work of the public library than hitherto. The recreative uses of the library will by no means disappear, but this does not in our opinion provide a just claim for keeping the library system organically separate from educational administration.

This union of administration has been a much-debated question in the United States, and if the report of the Committee is acted upon, the result in this country will no doubt be followed with interest by American librarians. It may be added that as there is more individualism and less co-ordination and co-operation here than in the United States such a scheme is not likely to be adopted except as a part of the new departures made necessary by the new education act. With the library as a part of the school system, the position of the librarian might be improved, as the report suggests. Considering the growth of technical library schools in the United States, about half of which do not require a college degree for admittance, it is interesting to find this committee recommending that "such training should preferably be provided in universities and colleges and not in independent specialised institutions. It is particularly desirable in the case of those who are to undertake the supervision of libraries, that they should possess wide interests and a broad outlook—qualities which may be best attained in institutions attracting students preparing for different occupations and professions."

As to rural libraries, some of their needs are already met by the Central Library For Students. If there is a group of students who will use a number of books for some time, they are usually borrowed through their local library authorities from the Central Library in London. Aside from such aid, the Education Committees of the County Councils have in some cases established library centres from which they

send out what in the United States would be called traveling libraries. One for Staffordshire maintains 182 centers in schools. The collection is not limited to children's books, but includes books for adults in the community and for the teachers. A recent paper mentions a scheme for rural libraries to be adopted immediately for Wiltshire. The librarian of the Croydon Public Libraries will have charge of the organization, which will be financed by the County Council.

With the new Education Act in effect, these rural libraries would have the benefit of the new interest and above all of new funds. Here again the report, as in the case of town libraries, urges that "the certain weighty objections may be adduced to the transfer of urban libraries to local education authorities, it appears to us that there is a particularly strong case for requiring county education authorities to undertake the establishment and control of public libraries within their area. . . . It is clearly impossible in most rural communities to appoint full time librarians except for the central libraries, and the utilization of the services of the village teachers is an obvious way of meeting the difficulty." As the school will naturally be the center of local distribution in most cases, the machinery of educational administration could be used for library purposes. Even where village institutes already exist, or spring into existence, it would still, in our judgment, be desirable on general grounds that administration should rest with the county education authority."

Such, in outline form, is what England is already doing and what she is planning to do, to meet the greatly increased demands for books. We in the United States, who have been priding ourselves that we were ahead in such matters may yet have to come to the mother country for advice. There is not just such an organization in the United States as the Central Library for Students, which is well worth the attention of American librarians and educators.

One other aspect of the book supply question here is often ignored in American dis-

cussions of English public libraries and of English reading public. That is the extraordinary number of cheap reprints of good books, especially perfectly wholesome and popular fiction that is available. The report of this committee rightly puts fiction in a place more important than that usually accorded to it by American librarians. For example, they say, "Very much of what is best and most elevating in English literature takes the form of fiction." There are literally hundreds of cheap editions of good novels at one shilling and sixpence, and at two shillings and sixpence on sale at all tube stations and in big railway stations. Besides novels, the collections at Waterloo and at Victoria, two of the largest railway stations, contain the best illustrated books for children, such as the Rackham, H. M. Brock and Caldecott illustrated books and the Beatrix Potter books, and serious reading such as history and travel of England and the continent. The Everyman Library is, of course, conspicuous. There are many more paper covered reprints of serious works for sale at a low price on the newsstands than in the United States. Certainly a casual visitor to English public libraries would get the impression of a meagre book supply and an inadequate staff as regards numbers. But the public library is not the whole story. Where in the subway stations in New York or in the Grand Central or the Pennsylvania railroad stations will one find a complete set of the Everyman Library?

The reaction of the soldiers to the books they received in prison camp, in the fields and in hospital has given the free supply of books a tremendous impetus in England. The work of supply has been mostly in the hands of untrained workers, most of whom are now missionaries for the free libraries. The government itself thru the War Office is playing librarian on a large scale, and now the Ministry of Reconstruction has put the public library where it belongs, as a part of any serious or effective rebuilding scheme, for the entire country and on a comprehensive scale.

EUROPEAN WAR CLASSIFICATION

BY GRACE OSGOOD KELLEY, *Chief Classifier, John Crerar Library.*

ONE of the concrete problems before our libraries at the present time is the handling of the great volume of published material on the war. It is in the hope that the experience of the John Crerar Library in its development of a war classification may be of service to others, that I give our scheme.

We do not claim entire originality in its production but have adapted for our own use certain features of the Dewey Decimal Classification, of the Library of Congress scheme and of the Lyons "Catalogue du fond de la guerre." Its strongest point of recommendation is that after a year's practical use in the handling of some 3000 books it has proven fairly adequate. Where it did not meet with the exigencies of the demands made upon it, it has been whipped into shape and is constantly being expanded as occasion requires. It is a workable, dynamic thing and is standing the test well.

The library is not making a special collection on the war. We have regarded it from an historical point of view as an im-

portant event looming large at present but in course of time subsiding in its relative importance to a place along with the other great conflagrations of history. With this in mind we have shelved under our special scheme only those books which treat of the war in general, and also those upon special topics connected directly with the war when these are regarded as contributions to its history. On the other hand books treating of the effect of the war on particular subjects are shelved with the subject with added entries under the special scheme, a practice that is made possible in a classed catalog. Thus, a strategical study of some phase of the war would be shelved under 355 with added entry in the war scheme. The effect of the war upon socialism would shelve under socialism with proper added entry. In this way the books are grouped with their related subjects on the shelves, but the classed card index comprehends a complete record of all our war material.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 940.92-.94 | War Classification |
| 940.9201 | Philosophy, theory of the war, militarism |
| 2 | General histories, outlines, syllabi |
| 3 | Dictionaries, cyclopedias, war-names |
| 39 | Bibliographies |
| 4 | Addresses, sermons, essays, letters |
| 48 | Poetry, fiction, music, cartoons |
| 5 | Periodicals |
| 6 | Conferences, congresses, societies |
| 7 | Expositions, study and teaching |
| 8 | Collections, misc. illus. material, pictorial works |
| 9 | War celebrations, anniversaries, etc. |
| M 92 | Biographies, general personal narratives, portraits |
| 940.921-929 | General, political, diplomatic, legislative and administrative history. Questions at issue |
| .9211 | Causes. General history leading to the war |
| 2 | Pan-Germanism |
| 3 | Pan-Slavism |
| 4 | Questions of responsibility |
| 5 | Preliminaries. "The twelve days." Diplomatic documents and correspondence preceding the outbreak. Declaration of war |
| 6 | Other diplomatic and official documents (<i>e. g.</i> , between neutrals and belligerents) |
| 7 | Secret treaties (<i>e. g.</i> , Treaty of London) |
| 8 | Territorial claims, "unredeemed" and disputed territory, submerged nationalities |
| .922 | International legal aspects. Maritime law |

- 1 Neutrality, neutral states and the war
- 2 Blockades, war zones, freedom of the seas
- 3 Contraband, interference with commerce, prizes
- 4 Confiscations, forced contributions, sequestration, requisitions
- 5 Violation of international law and customs (*e. g.*, atrocities), destruction of property, plundering, mutilation of historical treasures, deportations and massacres of civilians
- 6 Prisons and prisoners, internment, concentration camps, refugees, hostages, repatriation
- 7 Secret service
- 8 Enemy aliens, German-Americans, German propaganda
- 9 Claims, indemnities, reparation for damages
- 940.923 Peace. General discussions during and after war
 - 1 Problems of reconstruction, readjustment
 - 2 World federation, League to enforce peace, League of nations, etc.
 - 3 International cooperation, internationalism
 - 4 War after the war, imperialism
 - 5
 - 6 Influence and general results, prophecies
 - 7
 - 8 Negotiations between belligerents
 - 9 Final settlements
- 940.924-.929 Individual countries div. geog. like 940-999
 - .92401 Entente, allies
 - .92402 Central powers
 - .92403 Neutrals
- 940.93+ Relations of special interests and classes. Aspects
 - Divide like the classification. Use this place in so far as possible for added entry only
 - Examples:

Philosophical aspects	940.931
Clergy	.932621
Catholic church	.93282
Pacifists	.931724
Economic aspects	.9333+
Income tax	.933362
War savings stamps	.933363
Food supply	.933381
Labor of women	.933314
Jews and the war	.93296
 - For International legal aspects see 940.922
 - For Peace discussions during war see 940.923
 - For Military aspects see 940.94
- 940.94+ Military and naval aspects
 - .9409 Military geography and maps
 - .941 Questions of general organization (*e. g.*, colonial armies), recruiting, casualty lists, etc.
 - .942 Administrative and other services
 - 1 Medical service, surgeons
 - 2 Nurses, Red Cross, hospitals, ambulances, VAD
 - 3 Relief work, CRB, war service, bureaus, American fund for French wounded
 - 4 Recreation for soldiers, canteen, YM, YW, ALA, KC
 - 5 Chaplains, priests
 - 6
 - 7 Transportation, postal service, messengers
 - 8 Commissary, feeding of soldiers
 - 9 Military spy system
 - 940.943-.949 Land, naval, submarine, aerial operations, including regimental histories
 - .94308 Collections of official reports

- | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| .9431 | Western and Italian fronts |
| 2 | German |
| 3 | Belgian |
| 4 | Anglo-French. Allies |
| 41 | England, Ireland and colonies |
| 2 | French |
| 5 | American |
| 7 | Italian-Austrian |
| 940.944 | Eastern front |
| 1 | Russo-German (-Austrian) |
| 2 | Russo-Austrian |
| .945 | Balkan front, Salonika army |
| 1 | Servia |
| 2 | Bulgaria |
| 3 | Montenegro |
| .946 | Turkish |
| 1 | Turko-Russian |
| 2 | |
| 3 | Dardanelles, Gallipoli |
| 4 | Mesopotamia. Persian Gulf. |
| 5 | Syria, Palestine, Jerusalem |
| .947 | Colonial |
| 1 | German African |
| 2 | German Asiatic |
| 3 | Egypt |
| 940.948 | Naval and submarine operations |
| .9481 | Anglo-German |
| 2 | English |
| 3 | German |
| 4 | Franco Austrian |
| 5 | Russian |
| 6 | Egyptian Turkish |
| 7 | Italian |
| 9 | Other |
| 940.949 | Aerial operations |
| 1 | English |
| 2 | French |
| 3 | German |
| 4 | Russian |
| 5 | Italian |
| 6 | American |
| 7 | Other |

FREE PUBLIC MOTION PICTURES

The Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, an altruistic organization exhibiting educational films all over the world, has started a nation-wide campaign to get free motion picture theaters into factories, department stores, mining towns, country crossroad centers, lumber camps—every place where there are workers.

It has some 21,000,000 feet of film on almost every conceivable subjects. All these pictures will be loaned without charge to those who will exhibit them free to

audiences.

In order that thousands instead of hundreds of business men and organizations may become borrowers of these films, the bureau is sending out questionnaires, the answering of which will enable the bureau's engineer to advise as to the equipment most suitable under the circumstances, how best to adapt the work shop, church, hall or factory lunchroom for motion picture exhibitions, and any other questions the individual case requires.

A PLAN FOR A NATURE LIBRARY

By C. EDWARD GRAVES, *Librarian, Minnesota Historical Society*

NATURE literature, meaning in a general way by that term what Mr. Theodore Roosevelt has described as "the literature of appreciative love of nature and of hardy out-of-door life" is a class of literature whose resources have been thoroly explored by only a few favored initiates. In fact, only within recent years has there been developed any consciousness of the existence of a clearly-defined class of this kind of literature. Judging from the widely different types of books that critics carelessly label with this convenient catchword of classification, there is still much vagueness of popular idea in regard to it. It is true, however, that one of the notable literary movements of the last half-century has been the gradual evolution of a distinct type of writing which for want of a more specific name must be called "nature literature," having for its principal theme the beauty and attractiveness of the natural world, as distinguished from the human. Gilbert White was the isolated forerunner of this movement, Thoreau and Jefferies the actual originators, and John Muir, John Burroughs and William Henry Hudson the leading spirits in its modern development. A host of other writers are now following in the footsteps of these leaders and the crescendo of this movement is bound to take rank along with the modern renaissance of poetry as one of the distinguishing features of twentieth century literature.

The movement has reached its highest development in the English-speaking countries, especially in the United States, where the gradual opening up of the wonderlands of our national parks has been a great stimulus to interest in nature subjects. It is therefore most appropriate that the establishment of the first institution designed to embody the spirit of this movement should take place in America. Moreover, on account of the rapid industrial development of the country and the alarming cityward trend of population, there is a great need of en-

couraging any tendency toward an interest in subjects that will take people away somewhat from the nerve-racking turmoil and deadening conventionalities of city life to the restfulness and refreshment of the quiet spaces of nature. Even the country dweller, tho living in close and constant contact with the wonders and beauty of the fields and forests, needs to be stimulated to an active study and contemplation of the natural phenomena around him, if he is to avoid being overcome by a sense of monotony with a consequent mental lethargy. Believing that a better acquaintance with and appreciation of nature literature with its gospel of peace and beauty and wholesome out-of-door activity will do much to remedy the situation, the writer has conceived and worked out a plan for an institution, that he has called for want of a more specific name a "nature library." It is in reality much more than a library, as will appear from the following description, tho the library is the nucleus of the institution.

The idea is that it shall be a reference library of nature literature in its widest sense: the writer has satisfied himself after many years of study and observation, that there is enough of this kind of literature in existence, if a certain amount of the technical and scientific literature of the different branches of nature study is included, to fill a good-sized library, and no doubt it will be turned out in ever-increasing quantities during the coming century. The distinguishing feature about it is that it shall be located, not in a city where it would be entirely out of harmony with its surroundings, but in a rural setting in the midst of beautiful natural scenery which would be altogether appropriate to the character of the institution. If possible, the grounds should be extensive and of varied topographical character. They should be left in their natural state in so far as practical, with very few artificial improvements

except the construction of the necessary walks and driveways. As an illustration of the practical advantages of an acquaintance with nature literature different species of our native wild flora might be planted and encouraged in suitable locations throughout the grounds, nesting sites and other arrangements for attracting the birds might be made, non-destructive forms of animal life might be encouraged, and other activities engaged in with the same end in view.

In order to have a maximum of usefulness, the institution should be located not very far from a large center of population in a portion of the country served by good roads, and the winter climate should not be so severe as to discourage the use of the institution during that season of the year. However, the greatest amount of good accomplished would be not thru a large popular attendance, but thru publicity work, strengthened by the appeal to the popular imagination that the uniqueness of the plan would make. There are in this country a great many organizations whose interests center primarily in a love of nature, though often in a specialized form, such as mountaineering clubs, Audubon clubs, botanical clubs and so forth. There are many other people, not members of any of these organizations who have just as sincere a love for nature but who have no rallying-point for their interests. Such an institution would co-ordinate and focus this sentiment from all over the country, and would thus be in a position to exert a powerful influence in awakening the interest of the general public in nature subjects. A monthly or weekly bulletin might be the best organ for this publicity and educational work at first, and later, if successful, it could be converted into a magazine that would do for nature-lovers and writers of nature literature what the *Bookman* is doing for book-lovers and the literary people in general.

The present time is peculiarly opportune for the establishment of such an institution. The coming century is bound to witness the development of a greater interest in all things relating to nature. For one thing, the natural reaction from the intensified

emotions brought out by the long-continued period of warfare will inevitably tend to lead people's thoughts back toward the peace and simplicity of nature. For another thing, many of our returning soldiers, formerly addicted to habits of indoor amusement and recreation, will no doubt be attracted more and more to the out-of-door life that they have learned to enjoy in their training and campaigning experiences. These returning soldiers are very aptly described by Mr. Archie Austin Coates in a recent poem as "Men coming back to their desks, but nevermore blind to the stars . . ." The result will be not merely an increased interest in the more formal out-of-door sports, such as baseball, tennis and so forth, but more tramping and camping in the fields, forests and mountains. An intelligent direction of this newly-found interest will help to insure the permanency of its good results, and this proposed institution would be the rallying-point, a kind of mother-institution, for this work all over the country. In doing this work, it would be distinctly entitled to a claim as an active reconstructive agency, thus being thoroughly in accord with the spirit of the times.

Another great service that this library could render would be the compiling of bibliographies and indexes to make better available the vast mass of this literature at present hidden away in unknown and almost inaccessible nooks and corners of libraries and bookshops. Because the existence of a distinctive class of nature literature has not in the past been recognized by librarians and literary critics, it has never been adequately indexed or catalogued. Gathering it together under one roof will afford a fine opportunity for this work which should be of inestimable benefit to authors and investigators.

The possible adaptions and developments of the plan are theoretically almost unlimited, and practically would be limited only by the size of the endowment fund. Special departments might be established, such, for instance, as a department of landscape art, which would include out-of-door

photography, especially nature photography, painting, and landscape architecture of the natural or informal school. The library would be the nucleus and center of all this work, but courses of lectures and instruction in the field by experts might well be offered as an additional attraction. These could be short intensive courses, on the same principle as the summer Chautauqua plan. Expert instructors and students would probably be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity offered to make use of the library and out-of-door laboratory for field work, while at the same time enjoying a vacation from their regular routine. This idea has already been worked out on a small scale by the National Association of Audubon Societies at their School for Applied Ornithology at Amston, Connecticut, where three short courses on bird study and field ornithology, applied ornithology and nature photography were given for the first time last summer. The extensive application of the idea by an institution embracing all the different branches of nature study would be a great and unique undertaking.

The prospectus of the plan as described above was recently mailed out to many prominent nature writers and nature lovers all over the country in an effort to crystallize sentiment on the subject. The replies were almost without exception enthusiastic in their approval of the idea. Among others, Walter Prichard Eaton, Gene Stratton-Porter and Enos Mills have taken an especially helpful interest in the plan. A list of the more prominent people who have written strong letters of approval would include such well-known authors as Stewart Edward White, Dallas Lore Sharp, Ray Stannard Baker (David Grayson, *pseud.*) Major A. Radclyffe Dugmore and Herbert K. Job, two of the best known nature photographers in the world; T. Gilbert Pearson, Secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies; E. W. Forbush, Massachusetts State Ornithologist; Stephen T. Mather, Director of the United States National Park Service; Prof. Liberty Hyde Bailey; P. S. Ridsdale, Editor of

American Forestry; Jens Jensen of Chicago, and William Tyler (Wilhelm) Miller of Detroit, two of the leading landscape gardeners of the country; Dr. D. T. Mac Dougal, Director of the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution; Dr. C. Hart Merriam, the well-known scientist of the Smithsonian Institution, and many other prominent people.

This result was not altogether unexpected, since the plan is one that appeals especially to people who are thoroughly interested in nature and out-of-doors subjects. Librarians, however, and even the nature lovers among them, have a rather different viewpoint, and the author of the plan would very much like to receive criticism from any of them who are interested. The question of financing the enterprise is one that will eventually have to be dealt with, but if the idea is generally conceded to be a sufficiently worthy one, that is, if the amount of good to be accomplished is sufficient to justify any expenditure involved, financial means will surely be found sooner or later. The principal points at issue, therefore, at the present time, are theoretical and technical in nature rather than practical. For instance, one prominent librarian makes the following criticism: "The tendency of modern libraries, it seems to me, is towards consolidation and against the creation of libraries for special purposes unless there is some overwhelming reason for them. I should even go so far as to say that in every large city, all collections of books should be concentrated in one spot. The value of each book to the public is multiplied many fold simply because of its proximity to other books. For this reason, altho I strongly approve the making of such a large collection of nature books as you suggest, it ought, I think, to be made by some large public library and housed in the central building of this library." The answer to this criticism is that the value of nature books would be multiplied many fold because of their proximity to the different forms of nature described in the books. In other words, an out-of-door laboratory

is needed where the practical can be joined up with the theoretical and the visible with the imaginative, and where the institution can acquire an individuality that would be denied if its book collections were merged with collections of books of fiction, languages, engineering, medicine and other equally foreign subjects.

This argument, however, is not intended to discourage the formation of such collections by public libraries. In fact, it is even possible that the institution in some modi-

fied form might be established as a branch of a public library in an appropriate suburban or park location. Thus located, it would make an excellent Roosevelt Memorial; the Greater Chicago Roosevelt Memorial Association recently gave serious consideration to such a plan. The love of nature is one of the most healthful influences in our modern civilization, and public libraries can accomplish much good by emphasizing in every way possible books that encourage the growth of this feeling.

THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

By CHARLES E. BABCOCK, *Acting Librarian.*

BETWEEN 1826, when Simón Bolívar, the liberator of Northern South America, assembled a Pan-American conference in Panama, and 1889 when James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State of the United States, invited the American Republics to send delegates to meet in Washington, D. C., and form the "First International American Conference," so little work had been done towards collecting books in any specially provided location relating to the American republics, that the delegates from the southern countries felt such a collection should be made and enacted a resolution, "That there be established, at such location in the city of Washington, as the Government of the United States may designate, to commemorate the meeting of the International American Conference, a Latin American memorial library, to be formed by contributions from all the governments represented in this conference, wherein shall be collected all the historical, geographical, and literary works, maps, manuscripts, and official documents relating to the history and civilization of America, such library to be solemnly dedicated on the day on which the United States celebrates the Fourth Centennial of the discovery of America." This resolution, approved April 10, 1890, was amended on the same date, to, "baptize this library with the name of, 'The Library of Columbus.'" Inasmuch as this

name was afterwards found to conflict with the name of another library, the Second International American Conference held in Mexico in 1900-01, changed the name to the "Columbus Memorial Library," as it is known to-day. The United States government, in accordance with this resolution, designated the organization then known as the International Bureau of American Republics now the Pan American Union to be the location for this library, and the subsequent conferences held in Mexico in 1900-01, Rio de Janeiro, 1906, and Buenos Aires, 1910, continued it as a division of the Pan American Union. Provision was made in the Conference's resolutions for each republic to send for deposit copies of its official and other publications.

The first librarian was Dr. José Ignacio Rodríguez, a Cuban by birth, and one of the best known and scholarly Pan Americans of his day, and who guided the affairs of the library in its infancy, organizing and constructing until his death in 1907. One of his greatest wishes was to see the realization of the resolution of the Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, which, "Resolved, 1, The Third International American Conference resolves to express its gratification at the realization of the project of establishing a permanent center of information and of interchange of ideas among the republics of this continent as well as a building suitable for the library in memory of

Columbus. . ." This building, the present building of the Pan American Union, provides for the library an extensive stack-room of five floors, occupying nearly the entire north wing. In addition to the stack-room, which is provided with modern steel stacks from the Art Metal Construction Company, the library contains all the modern and customary furnishing of an up-to-date special library.

From a mere collection of books it has grown, under the administration of the present Director General of the Pan American Union, Mr. John Barrett, to be one of the most important special libraries within its field and now contains, 42,303 volumes and pamphlets; 159,214 catalog cards; 1,527 maps; 110 atlases; 1,429 lantern slides; 21; 704 photographs, and 3,692 negatives. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, the library received 3,305 requests for information, 1,274 separate periodicals from all America; and made 20,258 press clippings. These figures, while not large even for a small public library, for a special library giving attention largely to only one-half of one of the world's hemispheres indicate interest in things Pan American.

Many of the periodicals received, particularly the official and other daily newspapers, scientific journals government bulletins, and literary magazines of special importance, have their more important articles indexed on cards and the periodical is bound for permanent reference. In some cases complete sets of official newspapers are filed, and a ten years' file of some of the daily papers are available. Not every paper received is bound, but enough to give the future student the day by day contemporary history of Latin America as written in its daily newspapers.

Owing to the unique organization of the Library it is necessary to maintain a fundamental classification or grouping by countries, and under each country the usual subject classification found in any large library is used. The scope of the library within its field has been extended until each country is now represented by an individual collection somewhat more comprehensive than even provided for by the original reso-

lution establishing the library, making in all twenty-one small libraries forming the whole.

Current illustrated magazines are given places on the tables of the general reading room, directories of all the principal cities, both general and telephone, have been secured and are kept up-to-date; a press clipping desk is maintained affording a valuable source for current news items; and every publication relating to Latin America that can be obtained is added to the library. The library is particularly strong in government reports from the several departments, and laws; the collections of history and description are rather complete; while the literature and economic conditions of each country are well represented.

While the library is for reference purposes primarily, it is open to the general public, and students, business men and others are afforded every opportunity to make full use of the material collected. Reading tables are provided and personal attention from the library's staff is assured every visitor.

During its existence many duplicate books have been received and these are being used to maintain an inter-library exchange of duplicates between the library and the libraries in the other republics of America. This exchange was inaugurated in 1912 and 1913 by personal visits to the more important Latin American libraries by members of the staff of the Pan American Union and by correspondence, and to-day includes many of the larger libraries in South America. This exchange is yet to be fully developed but the ground work already accomplished will provide an almost unlimited source for books for future development.

To make the library useful in the practical growth of commerce and industry, and not to neglect the needs of writers, students, scientists, lawyers, travelers and others, and to fulfill the intention of the resolutions of the International American Conferences has been the principal thought in gathering together the collection forming the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union.

RECENT MOTION PICTURES BASED ON BOOKS

These pictures have been selected for listing by The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures.

Adele, 6 reels, United Picture Theatres of America. Star—Kitty Gordon.

War drama based on Adele Bleneau's novel, "The Nurse's Story."

The Divorcee, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Ethel Barrymore.

Brilliant screen version of W. Somerset Maugham's English society comedy-drama "Lady Frederick."

The Enchanted Barn, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Bessie Love.

Romance from the novel of the same name by Grace Livingston Hill.

The Eternal City, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky, re-issue. Star—Pauline Frederick.

A notable screen rendition of Hall Caine's novel.

His Parisian Wife, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Artcraft. Star—Elsie Ferguson.

Family drama, from the novel by Andrew Soutar.

The Lion and the Mouse, 6 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Alice Joyce.

A Man in the Open, 6 reels, United Pictures Theatres of America. Star—Dustin Farnum.

Screen version of the Canadian adventure story by Roger Pocock.

Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. Star—Marguerite Clark.

From the story by Alice Hegan Rice.

The Midnight Stage? 5 reels, Pathe. Star—

Henry Irving starred; this in turn adapted from the French play, "The Lyons Mail."

Outcasts of Poker Flat, The, 6 reels, Universal. Star—Harry Carey.

The widely read Bret Harte's stories "Outcasts of a Poker Flat and Luck of Roaring Camp" merged into one western frontier melodrama.

Treat 'Em Rough, 5 reels, Fox. Star—Tom Mix.

Western melodrama founded on the book "The Two Gun Men" by Charles Alden Seltzer.

The Vagabond, 4 reels, Pathe. Star—Henry Krauss.

Adapted from Jean Richepin's poem, "Le Chemineau."

Faith, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Bert Lytell.

Adaptation of the story of the same name by Richard Washburn Child.

The Virginian, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky: (re-issue). Star—Dustin Farnum.

Fine screen version of Owen Wister's novel.

Westerners, The, 7 reels, Hodkinson-Pathe. Star—Roy Stewart.

Border Melodrama from the book by Major Edward White.

The Wicked Darling, 6 reels, Universal. Star—Priscilla Dean.

Underworld melodrama of considerable merit, adapted from the story, "The Gutter Boss."

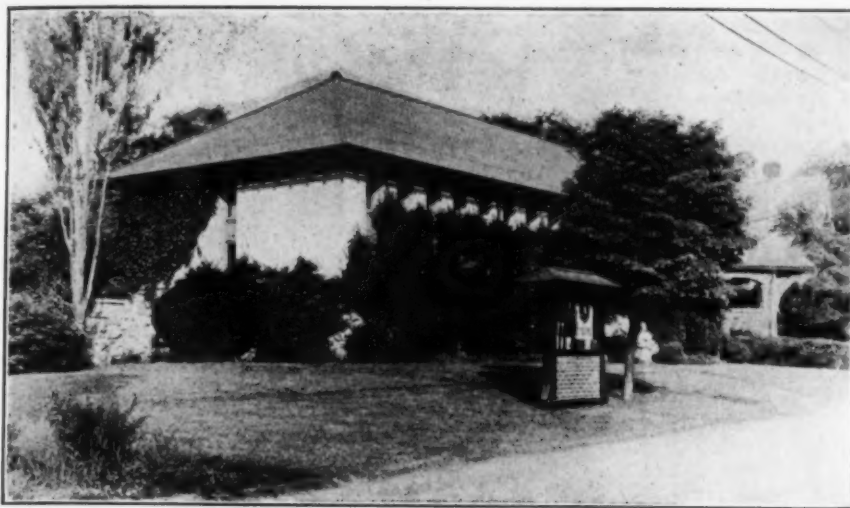
THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF BRAZIL AT RIO DE JANEIRO

THE finest library in South America, says the *Maine Library Bulletin*, is the National Library of Rio de Janeiro, founded in 1808, by the Prince Regent of Portugal, Dom João, later the Brazilian King João VI, who, coming to Rio as ruler, brought with him the Portuguese Royal Library of 60,000 volumes.

"This excellent collection of books has received notable additions since, Dom Pedro II having added 50,000 volumes from his own collection, and Dr. Julio Benedicto Ottoni, the Brazilian manufacturer, donating the famous Brazilian collection. According to the law of the country, a copy of every work published in Brazil must be forwarded to the library. The result has been a worthy collection of books and literature, including 360,167 printed books, 569,643 manuscripts, 6876 geographical maps, 123,182 pictures and 28,709 coins and medals. It is said that

the languages in which the books of this library are printed include 14, and the study and devotion given to the collection and modern arrangement by the librarians has added greatly to the value of the institution, especially for reference purposes.

"This literature is housed in a building on the Avenida Rio Branco, opened in 1910, a century after the library was originally established. It is doubtless the best equipped institution of its kind in the whole of South America. The building stands by itself, and follows the modern method of division into sections. The main reading hall accommodates 136 persons, and there is a special room for those who wish to read the papers and reviews. Not the least interesting to the visitor are the old and valuable editions, and the drawings of old masters which have made the building a veritable museum of art."



AN OUT-OF-DOOR BULLETIN BOARD

THE attractive bulletin board here illustrated is the idea of Miss Marian P. Kirkland, who finds that it brings excellent results to the Cary Memorial Library, Lexington, Mass.

The following description was given in *The Use of Print* of June 27. "The cabinet erected near the sidewalk on the lawn of the library is a frame of Mission oak eight feet high, six feet wide. The base is of red tapestry brick and the roof is of red tiles. The bulletin board and the display cabinet with its plate glass front is five and a half feet long and three feet high and five inches deep, and is fitted with electric lights and adjustable shelves, which, when removed give space for bulletin or poster material. As these glass shelves may be removed when books are not to be displayed three arrangements are possible: All the space filled with books; one-half of the space filled with books and the other half with poster material; and all bulletin material.

Here are shown rare books and special volumes, music, books in fine bindings, recent books on special subjects and new additions.

To secure as much permanence as possible the cabinet is placed on a concrete

foundation in which are embedded iron supports attached to both sides of the frame.

"It is," writes Miss Kirkland, "particularly pleasing to note the attraction which it has for the laboring man and to note too, that thru this interest people are coming into the library who have never been in before and are calling for books which they have seen displayed in our outdoor cabinet.

. . . Another outcome seems to be developing which I had not anticipated. I often see old friends greeting each other and holding informal receptions in front of it and others not so well acquainted meet there and discuss the books displayed. This I believe is a spirit worth fostering. To keep the interest alive we change the display each week. It surely is helping our people to know something of the resources of the library in a concrete manner. . . . We now have since these photographs were taken a granolithic approach and later on we shall put shrubs around the approach to prevent the grass being worn off along the edges."

A member of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Hallie C. Blake, cooperated in a generous spirit in making the realization of the idea possible. The architect of the building, Mr.

Willard D. Brown, contributed the design and the working drawings. The photographs here reproduced were taken for the library by Mr. E. H. Sargeant of Lexington and the poster here shown on the bulletin board is by Sam Brown who has a home in Lexington.

Two views of the bulletin-board are shown here, the first giving a good idea of the attractiveness of the bulletin-board which is built so as to harmonize with the style of the library building, and the second showing more clearly the details of the construction.

The head cataloguer and the head of the order department of Yale University Library have been given the rank of assistant professors.



LIBRARIES AND THE NATION

By JOY E. MORGAN

How many Americans are without free public library service? How much would it would cost to provide them with libraries in charge of expert librarians? The Bureau of Education has in hand material for a bulletin on "Free Public Libraries" that answers these questions for each of the 2964 counties in the United States, for each of the 48 states and for the entire country.

The tables containing the material showing 14 facts about each county are most valuable and, when the bulletin is published, which we hope will be soon, should be made the basis of effective publicity in each of the various states.

Even more valuable still, especially to those who are taking a national view of the library situation and are concerning themselves with the movement to provide library service for every man, woman and child in America, are the charts and tables which show graphically the library situation in the nation as a whole. According to one of these tables a mill tax levy on the assessed value of the property of the country would raise \$69,093,006 which represents the amount of money that might well be spent annually for free public library service. The recorded income of all free public libraries is \$16,559,941 which is less than one-fourth the

amount needed to provide an adequate service. Of the 2964 counties only 794, or 27 percent, have a library of 5000 volumes or over. There are 4230 free public libraries containing 43,491,332 volumes, serving a population of 41,180,591, or 45 percent of a possible 91,641,215 as shown by the population statistics from the 1910 census. There are 1600 free public libraries having 5000 volumes or over, containing a total of 38,015,586 volumes and serving only 39.8 percent of the population of the United States.

According to these figures 60.2 percent of the population of the United States is without free public libraries, which, according to recent estimates of population, is at least 60,000,000 people. When one considers that over 60,000,000 people in a nation that is committed to universal public schools and to compulsory education live in communities that do not provide the means of continuing the education that their children are forced to begin, the need for library extension is apparent. The need is still more apparent when one realizes that most of these people live outside the cities in the smaller towns and in the open country where magazines are few, where bookstores are infrequent, and where almost the only opportunity that they are likely to have for securing the latest and best books must come from the public library. The overwhelming need is more apparent still when one stops to think that the lives of these millions of people are laid in an age when methods of living, industrial processes, in fact the whole civilization has become so highly complex and so elaborately specialized that the keeping fit of the citizen to hold his place in the complex structure may not wisely be left to chance.

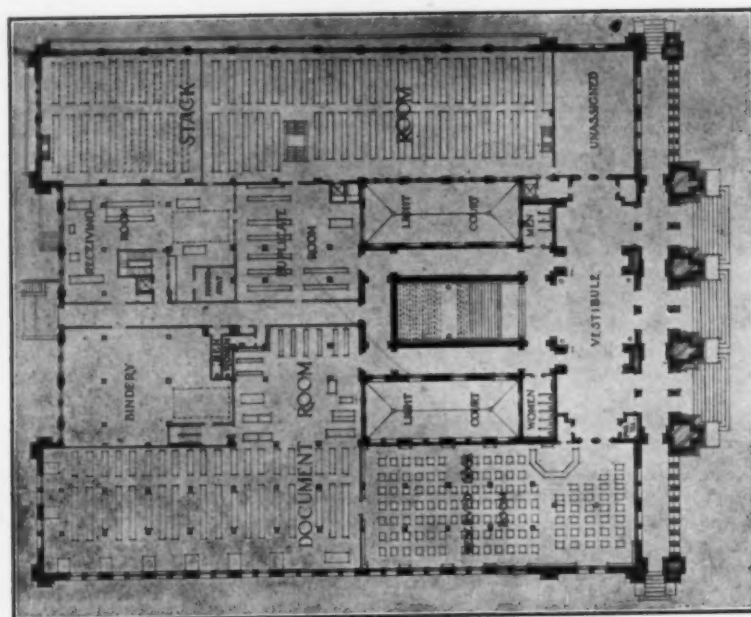
The situation created by the growing complexity of modern life is recognized by many differentiations in our school systems. There are schools of many grades and kinds training for the professions, for industry, for the farms and for business.

Although we have recognized the need of school training for specialization by the creation of multifarious schools and

courses, sufficient weight has not been given to the fact that changes in our manner of living, in our public affairs, and in our industrial methods and processes are so rapid and varied that almost before the individual has completed his school course many of the things he has learned have been superseded or modified by new points of view, by more recent discoveries or by new ways of doing things. To be intelligently active as a citizen and intelligently productive in his profession or vocation the individual needs the new points of view. He needs the new methods of doing things to fit him to hold his own in the competition that seems ever to be growing keener. To keep abreast of the times he must depend upon books and journals which are being published at such a rapid rate that the job of knowing about them and organizing them for use is the work of an expert who can give full time to the difficult task. The Library of Congress added 16,088 volumes to its collections from the entries in the copyright office in the year 1918 alone.

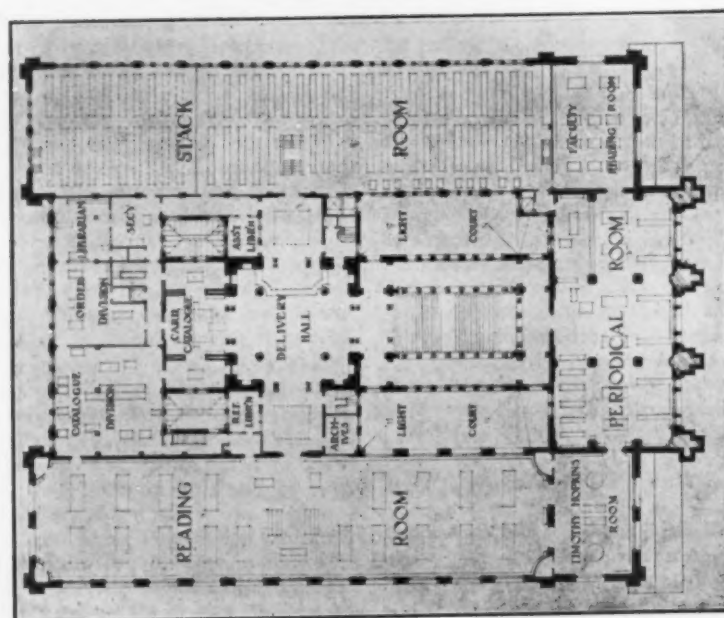
That the states need the help of a national agency in solving this problem of library extension is shown by the fact that of the 48 states 30 are now rendering library service to less than 50 percent of their population, six are rendering library service to less than ten percent of their population, and one to less than two percent of its population. Thirty-nine of the states provide less than 50 percent of their population with the type of service than can be rendered by libraries of 5000 volumes or over, and ten states provide less than ten percent of their population with such service.

This problem is the concern of the whole nation. Education is at the heart of the nation and the modern world political situation demands of us a great national civilization, which in turn demands from all our citizens intelligence and efficiency. The Enlarged Program of the American Library Association must help to equalize library opportunities. It must lend a hand to any locality or to any state that wants help in laying foundations for an adequate library system of its own.



THE GROUND FLOOR

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



THE MAIN FLOOR

THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING AT LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

BY GEORGE T. CLARK, *Librarian*

It is a fact worthy of comment that in California where for years library construction has been almost exclusively confined to Carnegie buildings costing from \$10,000 to \$20,000 there should have been completed since 1911 three monumental buildings at an aggregate cost of about \$3,000,000, while plans for a fourth to cost nearly \$2,000,000 are now under-way.

This unusual activity was initiated by the University of California with its Doe Library. The San Francisco Public Library followed, and now Stanford University has completed and occupied its long projected building, while at Sacramento State Librarian Ferguson is using his spare moments to expedite progress on the new state building which is to house the library and the Supreme Court, and for which detail plans are being prepared.

The Stanford Library has been erected according to plans formulated by the architects Bakewell and Brown of San Francisco. It will be the central feature of a new quadrangle immediately to the east of the original quadrangle which was built according to the designs prepared for Senator Stanford by the firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge. The new library is naturally in the Romanesque style adopted for the original university buildings. It faces to the west, and has a frontage of 180 feet and a depth of 235 feet. It is three stories in height with a basement and also a mezzanine floor. It is of steel frame construction with reinforced concrete floors and roof slabs and with walls of buff sandstone and brick. The stack is on the south and is seven tiers in height, the fourth or central of the building. The grouping of the tier being on a level with the main floor rooms is shown on the accompanying plans. Rather unusual features are the Reserved Book room, The Documents division, and the Seminar library. The

former is on the ground floor and is equipped with individual desks for 124 readers. The books for collateral reading in connection with lecture courses will be placed on the open shelves. In addition to state and federal public documents the Library has an unusually good collection of British sessional papers, dominion documents of Canada as well as documents from other foreign countries. There is ample space for readers, and the division has shelf capacity for 40,000 volumes. The Seminar library is on the top floor and is reached by a secondary stairway starting from the Delivery hall near the loan desk so that ingress may be supervised from that point during quiet periods when no attendant may be stationed in the Seminar library. The floor cases are so placed as to form a series of alcoves each large enough for an eight foot table and chairs for readers. The material required for study in connection with the various seminar courses will be placed in this room grouped in the alcove of the respective teaching departments. Thus History will have one or more alcoves, Economics another, English another, and so on. The advantages of departmental arrangement will be preserved altho all the material will be kept in one room under supervision. The classes will meet in adjacent rooms and such books as are required at a session will be taken there for the time being.

The Library has an ultimate capacity of 750,000 volumes altho shelving has so far been installed for only about one half that number. The building has been so placed that it can be extended to the north, east or south to meet whatever needs the future may develop.

Libraries are as the shrines where all the relics of saints full of true virtue and that without delusion or imposture are preserved and reposed.—BACON.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS WANTED

Senior assistant librarian, experienced in law, genealogy and general reference work, wishes for family reasons, to hear of an opening in the East. *Address:* J. L. E. care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Graduate librarian, ten years experience in general and special work, recently returned from a year in France, desires position, business or special library preferred. *Address:* M. R. care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Library school graduate, fifteen years chief librarian in city of over 30,000, wants similar position in city, university, high school or special library. Reads and speaks French, German and Italian. Experienced in Americanization work and in a technical library. *Address:* K. Z., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted a library assistant, experienced. *Address:* Anne Pierce, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Charlotte, N. C.

Children's librarian wanted for the Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay, Wisconsin. State training and experience. *Address:* Deborah B. Martin, librarian.

Wanted librarian to take charge of a department library, salary \$1300 per year. *Address:* Librarian, Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.

Wanted: General library assistant, one with some experience in work with children given preference. *Address:* JESSAMINE WARD, Plumb Memorial Library, Shelton, Conn.

Children's librarian and first assistant wanted for the Public Library, Virginia, Minn. For particulars address: Grace M. Stevens, librarian.

Wanted: An assistant with experience at the circulation desk as an assistant in the circulation department of the Bridgeport Public Library. Salary \$60 to \$65 a

month. *Address:* HENRY N. SANBORN, Librarian.

There is an opening in the Engineering Societies Library for a person with some experience in cataloging. *Address:* Margaret Mann, 29 West 39th Street, New York. (Engineering Societies Library.)

Wanted, assistant cataloger, library experience and training in cataloging, knowledge of typewriter required. Salary, \$1100. 3 weeks vacation with pay each year; sick time allowance. *Address:* Purd B. Wright, Public Library, Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted: An adequately trained cataloger of some experience. The library staff consists of only two, so the cataloger must do half of the loan desk work. Salary \$1200 for nine months work with a faculty rank. *Address:* ELIZABETH FORREST, Librarian, Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.

The California State Library has on file information illustrated with views and plans concerning most of the 197 library buildings thruout the state. In the July issue of *News Notes of California Libraries*, information is given about those buildings which have been erected since 1906, with some examples of plans and exteriors of various styles of branch buildings. Fuller information regarding heating, ventilating, cleaning and other matters will be supplied to anyone interested.

If the Library has any purpose at the close of the war more active than any other, it is to assist returning soldiers and sailors to prepare for re-entrance into civil life.

NOTICE

Doris U. Yaeger, 129 West 86th Street, New York, will send to any library which will pay packing and transportation charges, a complete set of the American Cyclopaedia in 16 volumes, 1883.

LIBRARIANS' SALARIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

At the first hearing before the Joint Committee on Reclassification of Salaries in the District of Columbia, the necessity for increased salaries for library workers was presented by a committee consisting of George F. Bowerman, librarian of the public library, chairman; Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Library of Congress and president of the District of Columbia Library Association; H. H. Meyer and C. W. Collins of the Library of Congress; Clara Herbert, of the Public Library; Claribel R. Barnett and Alice C. Atwood, of the Department of Agriculture; Laura Thompson, of the Children's Bureau; M. N. Smull, of the Bureau of Education and Miss Tousley, of the documents office. Charles C. Williamson, chief of the economics division of the Public Library of New York City, was present in behalf of the American Library Association.

Sealed proposals for salary schedules for the library workers of the District were presented by Dr. Bowerman in the brief read to the Commission. Each commission member was provided with a copy of the brief, and read it with the speaker. These schedules, Dr. Bowerman explained are "the minima we think necessary under present conditions to secure competent service and to retain it."

Dr. Williamson presented to the commission figures on salaries paid in libraries in New York tending to bear out the statements of the local librarians.

The library service covered by the classification schedules, comprising about 600 positions, includes only employees rendering professional or semi-professional service. It does not include merely clerical service, nor on the other hand specialists in certain fields whose work, tho attached to a library, does not involve library science or technique.

The reasons for making sealed proposals were explained by Dr. Putnam as:

"They have been compiled without the benefit of the information bearing on the employment policies of the government.

"They have been compiled without consultation with the other 'services,' or agreement upon policies or criteria that might be urged by the government employees generally.

"They cover but one-half of 1 per cent of the total positions to be considered.

"If the schedules be too low their present publication would prejudice every other service; if they seem too high their publication might bring upon the commission the criticism of encouraging the employees to exaggerate their case.

"In any case a present publication would provoke discussion which would be quite premature, and might prove inconvenient.

"Their publication would deprive the commission of the advantage or recommendations from the other services shaped independently of any submitted before them."

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE

At a meeting of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Friday, October 31st, the report of the Committee on Libraries was received. This committee was appointed by the Federation last May, to consider the following resolutions which had been presented at the spring meeting:

"RESOLVED, That this Federation registers its hearty approval of the present administration of the New York Public Library; that it condemns any effort to replace the present system in New York City by civil service; and asks the city to make larger appropriations for its support in future; and be it also

"RESOLVED, That a committee wait upon the Mayor and upon the Board of Estimate and apportionment and present a copy of these resolutions and this request.

"RESOLVED, That the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs urges that the city cause an investigation to be made, with the object of determining whether the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library be placed under Civil Service rules and regulations, and that this body appoint a committee to wait on the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and present our requests."

The Chairman, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, reported that the Committee has held several meetings and has thoroly studied the Library. She quoted the figures as to salaries, etc., as obtained from the Library Administration, and presented the following:

"RESOLVED, That the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, registers its hearty approval of the present administra-

tion of The New York Public Library; that it disapproves any effort to replace the present system in New York City by Municipal Civil Service; and it asks the City to make larger appropriations for the Library's support in the future."

This resolution was adopted by the Federation by a vote which, owing to the confusion in the room at the moment could not be accurately determined, but which has been estimated as being between three and four hundred in favor of the resolution and one hundred and sixty seven against.

Another resolution referring to librarians which was presented by the Committee on Resolutions, but which, owing to lack of time, was postponed for consideration at the next meeting of the Federation reads:

"RESOLVED, That we protest against the system of removing women without reason, and advocate opening all positions in library work from Librarian of Congress down to that of page, to men and women equally and for equal pay."

THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE A. L. A.

The President's Official Call

To Members of the American Library Association:

At the session of the Executive Board of the American Library Association, held in Richfield Springs, N. Y., September 9, 1919, it was voted, in view of the necessity for amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, made necessary by the proposed enlarged program for A. L. A. library service, that the president be authorized to call two special meetings of the Association for the purpose of considering proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws and such other matters as the president may name in the call, one meeting to be held in Chicago and the other later, at some point on the Atlantic Coast.

The president of the A. L. A. hereby calls a special meeting of the American Library Association to be held in Chicago, Illinois, January 1, 2 and 3, 1920, to consider a proposed revision of the Constitution and to have as the basis of this con-

sideration the report of the special committee appointed to make recommendations for revision; and also to consider all matters connected with the proposed enlarged program for American Library Association library service.

In considering the proposed enlarged program, the Executive Board of the Association may ask for a vote on some of its features in order to obtain some definite approval or disapproval of them by the Association at large before the Board itself takes definite action regarding them.

A large attendance at the special meeting is urged and it is hoped members of the Association will be ready to pass judgment on these important questions now before the A. L. A. Two sessions will be held on January 1, morning and afternoon, and sessions on the mornings both of January 2 and 3.

CHALMERS HADLEY,
President.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A PROPOSED REVISION BY THE COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

In preparing this proposed revision the Committee has availed itself of the suggested draft made by the Committee on Enlarged Program.

Alterations and additions from the draft printed in the October LIBRARY JOURNAL are given in italics.

Object

1. The object of the American Library Association shall be to promote library service and librarianship.

Membership

2. *Members.* Any person or institution may become a member on paying the annual dues.

3. *Honorary Members.* Any person may be made an Honorary Member with full privileges of membership by the unanimous vote of the Association at any meeting.

Sec. 4. *Contributing and Sustaining Members.* Any person or institution may become a contributing or a sustaining member on payment of the required annual sums.

Sec. 5. *Life Members and Fellows.* Any person may become a life member or a life fellow by paying the required amounts.

Meetings

6. *Annual Meetings.* There shall be an annual meeting of the Association at such place and time as may be determined by the Executive Board.

7. *Special Meetings.* Special meetings of the Association may be called by the Executive Board, and shall be called by the President on request of forty members of the Association. At least one month's notice shall be given, and only business specified in the call shall be transacted.

Sec. 8. *Votes by Institutional Members.* The vote of an institutional member shall be cast by the duly designated representative whose credentials are filed with the secretary. *In the absence of such designation or of such delegate the vote may be cast only by the chief librarian of the institution.*

Sec. 9. *Quorum.* Fifty members shall constitute a quorum.

Management

Sec. 10. *Executive Board.* The administration of the affairs of the Association, including its publishing activities, shall be vested in the Executive Board, which shall consist of the president, vice-president, treasurer and eight other members. The members of the Executive Board, other than the president, the vice-president and the treasurer, shall be elected *as hereafter specified.* *At the annual meeting of 1920 there shall be elected by ballot four persons to serve as new members of the Executive Board. Immediately after their election they shall divide themselves by lot into two equal classes, of which the terms of the first class shall expire in 1923 and of the second class in 1924. At each annual meeting thereafter two members shall be elected to the Executive to serve for four years.*

Sec. 11. The Executive Board shall have power to fill all vacancies in office *except that in the case of the death, resignation or inability to serve of the president of the Association, the vice-president shall become president.*

Sec. 12. *Meetings of the Executive Board may be called by the President at such times and places as he may designate; and shall be called upon request of six members of the Board.*

Sec. 13. *Quorum.* Six members shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Board.

Sec. 14. *The Executive Board shall prepare and adopt an annual budget and supplementary budgets within which all its appropriations shall be made and no expense shall be incurred in behalf of the Association by any officer or committed in excess of the authorized appropriation.*

Sec. 15. *Policy.* No question involving the policy of the Association *as such* shall be voted upon by the Association until said question has been referred to the Executive Board, and a report thereon made by the

Board to the Association; but the Board shall make a report upon every question so referred to it not later than at the next session of the Association held after such reference.

Sec. 16. Votes by Correspondence. Approval in writing by a majority of a Board or Committee shall have the force of a vote, if conducted under the conditions to be specified in the By-Laws.

Officers and Committees

Sec. 17. The officers of the Association shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and assistant treasurer. The president and vice-president shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association. The secretary, treasurer and assistant treasurer, who shall be a trust company, shall be chosen by the Executive Board, shall hold office at its pleasure, and receive such salaries as it shall fix.

Sec. 18. Officers. The president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and assistant treasurer shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their respective offices.

Sec. 19. The Executive Board shall appoint all other officers and standing committees and shall fix the salaries of all paid officers and employees.

Sec. 20. Terms of Office. All officers and all elected members of the Executive Board shall serve until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are chosen.

Council

Sec. 21. Membership. The Council shall consist of the Executive Board, all ex-presidents of the Association who continue as members thereof, all presidents of affiliated societies, fifty members elected by the Association at large, and one member from each state, provincial, or regional library association or club which complies with the conditions for such representation set forth in the by-laws. The elected members shall be chosen ten each year by the Association, to hold office for five years..

Sec. 22. Meetings. The Council shall hold at least two meetings a year, one of which shall be at the time and place of the annual meetings of the Association. Other

meetings shall be called upon request of twenty members.

Sec. 23. Duties. The Council shall consider and discuss library questions of professional and public interest, and shall from time to time issue reports thereon; and it may by a two-thirds vote adopt resolutions on these or any other matters of library policy or practice.

Endowment Fund

Sec. 24. All receipts from life memberships and life fellowships, and all gifts for endowment purposes, shall constitute an endowment fund, which shall be invested and the principal kept for ever inviolate. The interest shall be expended as the Executive Board may direct. The endowment fund shall be in the custody of three trustees, one of whom shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, to hold office for three years from the date of his election and until his successor shall be elected. No money from the endowment fund shall be invested or expended except on check signed by a majority of the trustees.

Affiliated Organizations

Sec. 25. (This section not yet framed by the Committee.)

By-Laws

Sec. 26. By-Laws may be adopted and amended by vote of the Association upon recommendation of the Executive Board or of a special committee appointed by the Association to report thereon. Any by-law may be suspended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the Association.

Amendments

Sec. 27. This Constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendments be sent to each member of the Association at least one month before final adoption.

BY-LAWS

Dues

Sec. 1. Amounts for Annual Dues. (a) The annual dues of the Association shall be

two dollars for individuals and five dollars for libraries and other institutions, payable in advance in January. (b) On payment of \$25 annually any person or institution may become a contributing member; on payment of \$100 or more annually any person or institution may become a sustaining member.

Sec. 2. *Life Members and Fellows.* On payment of \$25.00 any individual member may become a life member; on payment of \$75.00 a life member may become a life fellow; on payment of \$100.00 any individual member may become a life fellow.

Sec. 3. *Unpaid Dues.* Members whose dues are unpaid at the close of the annual conference and who shall continue such delinquency for one month after notice of the same has been sent by the treasurer, shall be dropped from membership.

Sec. 4. Each new member shall be assigned a consecutive number in the order of first joining and paying dues. A delinquent member rejoining and paying his arrears of annual dues shall receive his original number.

Sec. 5. *Fiscal Year.* The fiscal year of the Association shall be the calendar year.

Nominations

Sec. 6. At least three months prior to the annual meeting of the Association the Executive Board shall appoint a committee of five, no one of whom shall be a member of the Board, to nominate the elective officers and other members of the Executive Board, trustees of the Endowment Fund, and members of the Council.

This committee shall report to the Executive Board, which shall after adoption of the report publish its nominations in the Bulletin at least one month prior to the annual meeting of the Association and shall place such nominations before the Association on a printed ballot which shall be known as the "Official Ballot." The Board shall also include on such ballot other nominations filed with the secretary by any five members of the Association at least twenty-four hours before election, provided that with the petition containing such nominations or noted upon it, shall be filed the

consent of the person or persons so nominated.

No person shall be nominated as president, or vice-president for two consecutive terms. No more than the required number of nominations shall be made by the committee. The position and residence of each nominee shall be given on the official ballot.

State Representation in Council

Sec. 7. Each state, provincial or regional library association or club having a membership of not less than fifteen members, may be represented in the Council by the president of such association, or by an alternate elected at the annual meeting of the association. The annual dues shall be \$5.00 for each association having a membership of fifty or less and ten cents for each person additional where membership is above that number. The privileges and advantages of the A. L. A. conferences shall be available only to those holding personal membership or representing institutional membership in the Association or to members of affiliated societies.

Sections

Sec. 8. A petition for the establishment of a section shall be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the president, which shall report to the Executive Board on the desirability of such section. The Executive Board shall have power to discontinue a section when, in its opinion, the usefulness of that section has ceased.

Sec. 9. Any existing organization of librarians having not less than twenty-five members may on vote of the Executive Board become a section of the Association.

Sec. 10. Sections may, if they so elect charge annual dues, limit their own membership, issue publications, and in general carry on activities along the line of their own interest, accounting for their own funds solely to their own members.

Sec. 11. No authority is granted any section to incur expense on behalf of the Association as such or to commit the Association by any declaration of policy.

Sec. 12. Provision shall be made by the Executive Board for sessions of the various sections at annual meetings of the Association, and the programs for the same shall be

prepared by the officers of sections in consultation with the program committee. Sessions of sections shall be open to any member of the Association, but no person may vote in any section unless registered as a member of the same. The registered members of each section shall, at the final session of each annual meeting, choose officers to serve until the close of the next annual meeting.

Standing Committees

Sec. 13. The standing committees of the Association which are to be appointed by the Executive Board shall be as follows: auditing, a committee of three, to audit the accounts of the Executive Board, secretary, treasurer, assistant treasurer, trustees of the Endowment Fund and all committees having expenditure of money; editorial, a committee of five whose duty shall be to secure and pass upon material for publication by the Association, especially catalogs, indexes and other bibliographic and library aids; public documents; co-operation with other educational associations; library administration; library training; international relations; book buying; bookbinding; federal and state relations; publicity; library work in hospitals and charitable and correctional institutions; work with the foreign born; standardization of libraries and certification of librarians; travel; co-ordination; work with the blind; program, a committee to consist of the president, secretary and one other member to be appointed by the president; on the improvement of the conditions of library workers.

Sec. 14. The Executive Board shall at each annual meeting of the Association appoint a committee of three on resolutions which shall prepare and report to the Association suitable resolutions of acknowledgment and thanks.

Votes by Correspondence

Sec. 15. Votes by Correspondence. Approval in writing by a majority of a board or committee shall have the force of a vote, provided not more than one member expresses dissent. If one member dissents the vote shall not be effective until such member has had opportunity to communicate his

views to the other members and a second vote has been taken. If two members, on the second mail vote dissent, the action shall fail.

CHALMERS HADLEY, Chairman.

W. W. BISHOP

GEORGE B. UTLEY

PROMPT SERVICE AT THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY

The average time required to fill calls during the year 1918 was 4.52 minutes as against 4.53 in 1917.

The record of the causes of failures to supply books called for is as follows: at bindery, 446; otherwise unavailable temporarily, mostly burned or stolen and not yet replaced, 32; in use by another reader, 715; withdrawn from general circulation, 47; not found on shelves, 416; errors of library assistants or records, 175; total, 1831. The total is 1.20 per cent of all the call slips presented. Excluding the first four causes as unavoidable, the avoidable failures were 0.39 per cent. For 1917 they were 0.43."

LIBRARIES IN SOVIET RUSSIA

"The following figures represent roughly the growth in the number of libraries. In October 1917 there were 23 libraries in Petrograd, 30 in Moscow, besides a hundred book distributing centers. A similar growth in the number of libraries has taken place in the county districts. In Ousolsky ousled for example there are now 73 village libraries, 35 larger libraries and 500 hut libraries or reading rooms. In Moscow educational institutions, not including schools, have increased from 369 to 1,357."—ARTHUR RANSOME in "Russia in 1919."

To read well, that is, to read true books in a true spirit, is a noble exercise, and one that will task the reader more than any exercise which the customs of the day esteem. It requires a training such as the athletes underwent, the steady intention almost of the whole life to this object. Books must be read as deliberately and reservedly as they were written."—THOREAU.

RECENT TENDENCIES IN STATE PUBLICATIONS

BY DENA M. KINGSLEY, *Division of Documents, Library of Congress*

There is an enormous amount of energy expended in turning the legislative wheels which keep the governmental machinery of these United States running smoothly. In a country as big as ours, all manner of problems arise—all sorts of laws must be framed and administered—regulations are constantly being formulated and amended to meet changing conditions—plans are continually being tried out for the social and economic betterment of the citizen. The official chronicles of the countless activities of this nation form a valuable fund of information at the disposal of libraries. A glance thru the *Monthly Catalogue of U. S. Public Documents* gives ample proof of the lively interest which the executive departments of the federal government take in the life of the country. This interest would seem to extend to every phase of human endeavor, but being in the nature of a parental one, the federal documents reflect that character to a great extent. Uncle Sam is a very indulgent parent, and seems ever ready to assist his large family with good counsel, hearty encouragement, and financial aid. But aside from this protection, assistance and guidance of the central government, which we do not underestimate, each state must work out its own salvation. This is a law of nature guaranteeing progress, and a state is no exception to the rule. Because of this fact, state documents as a whole differ in their perspective from federal documents. Federal documents may offer fundamental working plans, theories, essential principles, innovations, etc., but state documents invariably record the application of these plans and innovations to their own immediate needs. The practical individual lays great stress on the value of experimental knowledge, and consequently will value the records of experimental knowledge as contained in state documents.

The history of the development of a state is to be found in its documents, and it is certainly good business policy to make use

of the resources at hand. A library need reach out no further than the boundaries of its own state to find official literature with many possibilities of usefulness, for public interest in any subject is rarely confined to one locality. Rather will it be conceded that public interest spreads rapidly, and that welfare movements inaugurated in one section of the country act as a stimulus to the surrounding territory.

The interests of the community should govern the librarian in his selection of documents. They should be considered from the standpoint of useful tools. The up-to-date librarian will have a working knowledge of the kind of information likely to be found in each class of documents represented in his own file. This is not difficult to acquire, and is very helpful in aiding inquirers to locate information. The majority of inquirers are not thoroly familiar with documents, and for that reason need more help in using them. Documents should be classified before placing them on the shelves so that they will be grouped with private publications dealing with like subjects. No pains should be spared to make them *easily* available to the public.

Second only to a good choice of documents is a good file of them, and a good file is a complete one brought up to date. Practically all executive departments, boards and commissions, and state institutions are required by law to give an accounting to their state legislatures, either annually or biennially. In addition to this, many of these offices issue serial publications in the form of numbered bulletins or circulars. The plan of issuing serial publications seems to be growing in favor. Fully two-thirds of the state documents appearing in this country to-day are issued in that form. In a few states, notably Indiana and Ohio, it has been thought best to cut down the printing of reports to a minimum. These states now issue a yearly publication containing condensed reports

of state officials to take the place of the separate reports formerly issued from the state departments. Indiana claims to have saved more than \$20,000 per year to the state by publishing a year book instead of separate reports. In the Library of Congress, where over a thousand state documents are received each month, what is known as a "continuation record," is kept of all annual and biennial reports and serial documents received. These records show the approximate date of issue, and are checked up each month in order to give assurance that the files are complete, and that publications are being received at the earliest date of issue.

There is a tendency on the part of many states to establish what is known as central distributing agencies for state documents. This plan has many advantages. It eliminates much duplication of work, centralizes responsibility, reduces expense, and is systematic. In the carrying out of this plan, however, one disadvantage is apt to arise. Usually the state distributor follows the method of making only annual or semiannual shipments of documents to libraries. On this account many documents are delayed considerably in reaching the public, and their scope of usefulness thereby materially impaired. The demand for reference material is always greatest at the time a scheme is being developed. It is one of life's little tragedies that many excellent government publications never reach the hands of those individuals who would receive the most benefit from them, or else reach them too late to be of any great practical value.

A number of states issue official check lists of their own state documents. California, Ohio and Wisconsin issue them in monthly form; Illinois and Arizona publish annual lists. In 1918 the Philippine Library and Museum published a very comprehensive list of Philippine documents for the period of 1900 to 1917 inclusive. The work in all cases has been thoroly done and is indeed praiseworthy. The monthly check lists are especially helpful. The Division of Documents of the Library of Congress, as you

doubtless know, issues a *Monthly List of State Publications*. Great pains is taken by the editor to make it as complete a list as possible. The work, however, is done on such a large scale that there is always some anxiety felt for fear that a valuable state document may be overlooked for the moment, or fail to be listed as soon as it makes its appearance. In the case of those states issuing their own check lists, this anxiety is entirely removed.

Even before the war, which brought in its wake conditions calling for strict economy and efficiency, this country had learned the value of good business management. We took great pride in our big private business enterprises. We had made a success of them. We had brought them to a high point of efficiency. What more natural than that we should turn our attention next to our legislative and executive departments to see whether they too were functioning properly, and to extend to them the benefits of scientific management which we had learned to appreciate in private business. State expenditures were increasing, state institutions multiplying, state departments each year calling for more and more appropriations. Last but not least, our tax bills were mounting up steadily, and a high tax bill is warranted to arouse a good bit of interest. Practically all state governments have felt this effect. The universal cure applied has been the creation of temporary commissions composed of public spirited business or professional men, usually serving without compensation. *These commissions are generally empowered by law to make investigations or surveys of conditions, which are in turn reported back to the legislature. After this, with the facts in hand, remedies suggested by the commissions are usually applied to put the organization on a sound basis. The tendency to create such commissions to cope with special problems is steadily growing. When as a result of the studies of these commissions on administrative efficiency the official organs of the state government are rearranged, the difficulties of the libra-

rian are increased as a consequence. In Illinois for instance, the rearrangement of the state bureaus requires a new apparatus of cataloging cards. In spite of the work involved in recataloging these documents, there certainly will be a great advantage in having material on related subjects appear in one set of publications.

It is desired to take advantage of this opportunity to lay before you one of the difficulties met with in the preparation of the *Monthly List of State Publications*. In making catalog entries for this list we use a very brief imprint, merely place and date. It is assumed that a state document is necessarily published by the state. There is, however, a twofold purpose in giving the place of publication. First, to identify the book, and second, to show where to apply in case the reader wishes to secure copies of the publication. Most states make provision for housing their executive departments at the state capital, but the executive departments contribute only a portion of state literature. Many state boards, institutions and commissions are located outside of the state capitals. So we can not assume that all state documents are published at state capitals unless authorized to do so by written statement. It so happens that many states let their printing contracts to firms located outside the state capital. These firms put their names, place of printing, and date on documents and do *not* mention place of publication or publisher. Now comes an old, well-established cataloging rule to stir up strife, viz., that in cases where the place of publication and publisher are not mentioned specifically on a book, the printer's name and place should be substituted. Hence confusion in our imprint line. In living up to this rule this is what often happens. The publisher is assumed and the place of publication is concealed, for the printer is the only person who has supplied the cataloger with a written statement in the book as to location. The printer whose name and place of business appear on the title page has nothing to do with the sale or distribution of the document he has printed. The state of Con-

necticut furnishes such a happy example of a model title page for state documents that I wish to call attention to it. The imprint on the front of the title page reads as follows: Hartford. Published by the State. Date. On the reverse of the title page is found the name and location of the printing firm. This is certainly a simple arrangement. It adds greatly to the dignity of a document if it is made clear that it is an official publication with all the authority of the Commonwealth. A number of states have adopted similar plans and if they could all be uniformly induced to do so, it would simplify greatly the work of catalogers who have the handling of these publications and who wrestle with such technicalities. It would add dignity to the appearance of documents, and weight to their statistical value, and would be in line with other movements for the good of the cause.

To return to the subject of this paper and to sum up the recent developments in connection with state documents, these are: first, a great increase in the output of periodical publications; second, a tendency to diminish the number and size of the annual and biennial state reports (which comes as a result of earnest effort directed towards simplification of state administration); third, the correlation, of publications on related subject matter due to the consolidation of the publishing offices and bureaus.

"In 1808 Napoleon formed the idea of having a traveling library. . . . The proposed library was to form about a thousand volumes. The books were to be of small duodecimo size, printed in good type and without margins in order to save space. They were to be bound in morocco with flexible covers and limp backs. The boxes for their conveyance were to be covered with leather and lined with green velvet and were to average sixty volumes apiece, in two rows. A catalog was to accompany them, so arranged that the emperor could readily find any desired volume."—CHARLES A. SHRINER in "Wit, Wisdom and Foibles of the Great."

THE LIBRARIAN AS CENSOR

In an article in *The Bookman* a few months ago, John Cotton Dana puts, "with some hesitation but with no modesty, a few words on the stupidity of bigotry in a librarian, and on the sinfulness, in a librarian, of permitting his own pet fancies, creeds, doctrines, and certainties to affect his book selection, and to make of him a missionary to his community instead of a hospitable Keeper of the Inn of All Comers and a tactful purveyor of all the ideas of all mankind."

"The gist of the whole affair of censorship," he says, "lies in this: A community decides to own in common a few of the world's millions of books; it engages an expert to select them; this expert, in accepting the position of community librarian, sells his services as such expert to the community; having thus sold his expert services he is in honor bound to use them in gathering (by inclusion or choice, and therefore and at the same moment by exclusion and rejection) the books his expertness designates as best fitted to form the library of the community that has hired him. Obviously his first duty is to make his selection such as will be grateful to the community; and quite as obviously he will, in preparation for this difficult task of fitting his book selection to the community, study that community's tastes, needs, educational status, and its bias in religion, politics, and personal behavior; and finally, and quite obviously, he will so censor his own purchasing as to keep from the shelves books which he thinks the community does not need; books which he thinks will not add to the community's pleasure or help it to be wiser and better, and books which will, by their presence, arouse such antagonisms and discussions as will curtail the use made of the library and so reduce its influence for happiness, wisdom, and good conduct."

This does not mean that the librarian rejects books of which he does not personally approve or selects books which uphold his personal doctrines." The censorship which is the outcome of this usurped power to use a community's money to promote his own personal views is entirely reprehensible, no matter how "moral," "loyal,"

religious," "constitutionally sound," "patriotic," or "acceptable to the majority" may be the opinions or theories the librarian may hold and try, by skillful selection of books, to promote. This form of library censorship, though exceedingly rare in fact, is in the opinion of a few always threatening to manifest itself.

"The community wants a complete, well-rounded encyclopedia library. The librarian is in duty bound to try to get it. No considerations born of his own theories on morals, politics, government, art, or religion should affect him." . . . He will, compromising where necessary try to "get for his community—subject of course to purse limitations and to the theory that a library should grow up well-balanced and not one-sided—all the best presentations of all facts and theories whatsoever, and all fairly accredited imaginative portrayals of life; but should check his efforts by a skilful anticipation of what his community will quietly accept."

The storms thru which the librarian passes are usually due to the protests of individuals in the community who did not grant that both sides of a question ought to be represented, and these are usually weathered easily enough by the librarian who clearly sees "catholicity as the life blood" of his censorship and "tact its methodology."

"The city librarian of La Grande, Ore., is conducting a campaign to stimulate greater interest in American subjects on the part of the native born. He states that 'many of the native born are equipped with no more thorough knowledge of the history of the United States than the hazy recollections of the grammar school.' He contends that many Americans can do much to Americanize themselves by reading at least a little about American history.

"It is almost self-evident that librarians throughout the country can render a real Americanization service by featuring books on American ideals, biography, and history."—From "Americanization" published by Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, August 1, 1919.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of the Development in Library Activity

INFORMATION SERVICE

Helping industry. Some functions of the library. George Reyburn. Natal Advertiser, Durban, Natal, July, 1919.

"We intend shortly to commence a service of commercial and industrial news. . . . We receive some two hundred technical and commercial magazines by every mail. These we intend to index weekly. Let us suppose there is a firm in Durban interested in wattle bark. There are practically no books on wattle bark, but there is a good deal of information published from time to time in technical magazines. That information we will have, and we propose to send a postcard to every such firm whenever an article on any aspect of wattle bark appears. We want those firms to apply to be put in the list."

"Most big firms take in their own magazines, and are thus kept in touch with their own affairs, but even those firms which take in their own magazines may be considerably helped by this service, because, for example, a tobacco-making machine may come out in *Engineering*. That article we will have, and the tobacco firm will not. The information may save that firm a large sum of money—and indeed has in actual cases under our own notice. We, therefore, ask every firm that wants to be kept up-to-date, to use us, to hand in their lists of subjects, and to take full advantage of our offer."

AMERICANIZATION

Making Americans. How the library helps. Josephine Gratiaa. St. Louis Public Library. Annual Report, 1918-1919. p. 77-89.

" . . . The first step the Library takes to attract the foreigner is to provide books in his native tongue—the classics as well as the popular books of his own country, translations of American works, books about America and books for studying English." Books on America in his own tongue help the foreigner to keep in touch with his children and to prevent that growing apart of the foreign families which is one of the most pathetic of the minor tragedies connected with the making of Americans. "The native recreational titles help to bridge over the hurt of homesickness which must come to these aliens. They make new homes more

homelike. Last, but not least, their presence in the library proves that Americanization is a different national policy from the Germanization of Alsace-Lorraine, or the Magyarization of Hungary. The business of selecting the foreign collections brings the Library into close touch with the local leaders of the different nationalities, who are always consulted for advice and suggestions. The fact that a priest, rabbi, or other respected person has had a hand in the making of the collection dispels any element of distrust which the foreigner may feel concerning the Library. Besides the feeling of confidence which such consultations engender, the leaders are good advertisers of the Library. The foreign newspapers especially are useful, and the Library keeps files of these newspapers, which are much in demand.

Keeping in mind the need for the foreigner to understand English, both because this knowledge will help to prevent accident and make for increased industrial efficiency and also enable him to understand something of American ideals, the Library circulates freely among teachers and individuals, easy primers.

The next step toward Americanizing the alien is naturalization. Provision of books thru which the immigrant may learn of the principles of American government is only one of the Library's activities.

Thru close co-operation with the U. S. Naturalization Bureau, the Library has been brought into touch with many of these prospective citizens. When the foreigner applies at the Naturalization Office for his papers, he is given a card of introduction and directed to the nearest Library agency. In this way the man makes his way to the Library, often for the first time. During the past year, at the Souland Branch alone, 79 such cards were turned in by Hungarians, Croats, Germans, Slovaks, Bohemians, Greeks, Austrians, Albanians, Ruthenians, Poles, Jews and Serbs. In some cases, where it is evident the man is in need of a great deal of individual instruction and help, his name is taken and later forwarded to the Assistant in the Y. M. C. A. Industrial Department, so that he may be enrolled in one of the English or Citizenship classes, which

are dotted over the city. At other times, a little explanation given by the assistant at the desk is all the man needs—often merely the explanation of a difficult word, help in telephoning or assistance in writing a letter in English.

In the comprehensive scheme of Americanization of the Women's Council, a Library Committee, with a member of the staff of the Public Library as chairman, has been appointed. The business of the Committee has been to furnish lists about different countries, to be sent to the editors of foreign newspapers or other intellectual leaders for appraisal, so that the lists will not include in their final form titles, which in the opinion of its own people misrepresent a nation. If there are any lacks in the Library's resources, recommendations for purchase are sent to the Library. The revised lists are to be printed in each of the foreign and English newspapers in the city.

The Library endeavors to help the Council by advertising its home English classes, and the Y. M. C. A. Industrial Department Works in close co-operation with the Library.

A Chinese evening held last Spring (one of a long series of "foreign evenings") brought to the library many Chinese families.

The auditorium is open for meetings of groups, clubs and other organizations. This in return brings invitations to the "library teacher" to plays, bazaars and entertainments and enables her to meet her neighbors socially.

Individual study is given, by specialists as far as may be, to racial groups: Albanians, Czech-Slovaks, Bohemians, Slovaks (of Hungary), Greeks, Hungarians, Italians, Jews, Jugo-Slavs, Serbians, Croatians, Slovenians, Lithuanians, Poles, Roumanians, Russians, Spaniards, Syrians and Ukrainians, and the short accounts of these peoples living in St. Louis and in the Library's work with them, with which the report concludes will be of help to other libraries in their Americanization work.

GIFT BOOK DISPLAYS, IN LIBRARY AND BOOKSTORE

Book dealers are usually glad to display the finest of literature and will welcome the interest of the librarian who seeks their aid in conducting Christmas gift-book displays. The librarian on the other hand can help the public in its selection of books during the shopping season. "The Asbury Park (N. J.) Library," says the *Maine Library Bulletin*, "has made arrangements to co-operate in a very real manner. The librarian accompanied the manager of a local bookstore to New

York City when he went to purchase his Christmas stock and she will be in the book department of the store two hours a day during the Christmas sales to aid and advise bookbuyers."

Last year the Detroit Public Library released a member of its staff to help in book selection and arrangement at the store of Messrs. Crowley, Milner and Co., booksellers, and at Seattle Gertrude Andrus helped in selection and arrangement at the Bon Marché while another librarian helped to sell.

In connection with Children's Book week in November Elizabeth Knapp, Chief of the Children's Department of the Detroit Public Library, gave a series of talks on the selecting of books for children, in the auditorium of one of the department stores in Detroit. Three book stores and two department stores, anxious to make available books recommended by the Library, reserved throughout the week a table, an alcove or some shelves for the display of books which the Children's Department of the Library especially recommended for purchase. Literature on better books for children published by the Library was distributed at the book stores during the week.

POSTERS—MOUNTING AND CATALOGING.

How to catalog war posters, Milton J. Ferguson, *The Occasional Leaflet*, Nov. 1919, p. 121.

Very large posters have been cut before mounting on a medium weight unbleached sheeting and placed on the mounting cloth with a space of about 1-16 of an inch between the edges, the cloth forming a hinge which provides for folding the poster to a convenient size for filing. A filing cabinet has been made which consists of twenty trays, three and one-half by five feet, and three and one-half inches in depth. It is estimated that these trays will accommodate three folders, each folder containing ten posters. The folders are made of heavy paper hinged with cloth.

The posters have been assigned the D. C. class number 741, divided by country. They are cataloged under European war, 1914—Posters, subdivided by country and subject. Each card gives the size of poster, the legend and a brief description of the drawing and color. A card is made for the designer, when known.

The shelf list card gives call number, legend and size, and is filed by subject. The call number is written on the back of each poster, also on its folder.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New Hampshire

As a result of an act of the Legislature, approving the sum of \$2,000 to be paid out of the Treasury of the State for the use of the Public Library Commission for the fiscal year ending on August 31st, 1920, and a like sum for the year ending on August 31st, 1921, the Commission has now a field worker in the person of Miss Grace E. Kingsland, executive secretary to the Commission, with headquarters at the State Library Building in Concord.

Massachusetts

Boston. Two more of the series of panels by John Singer Sargent in Boston Public Library have been installed. These represent "The Synagogue" and "The Church."

Stockbridge. The Association Library has had a display of local plant life, which has been such a success that it is proposed to repeat this yearly thru the interest of the boys and girls of the neighborhood, and to make a special exhibit of local noxious weeds with reference to their eradication. The exhibit was placed on a beautiful table belonging to the library, made of a cross section of an elm tree over 100 years old, which had stood in front of the post office. A. J. G.

New York

New York. The following grants, substantially reducing the amounts asked for by the library trustees, have been made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the three library systems of Greater New York for 1920: New York Public Library, \$993,385 (of which \$672,701 is for personal service); Brooklyn Public Library, \$632,119.32 (\$398,107 for personal service); Queens Borough Public Library, \$223,731.50 (\$131,574.67 for personal service). This will give a minimum of \$792 for junior library assistants in the New York Public Library, and of \$720 in the Brooklyn Library, as compared with \$660 and \$600 respectively for 1919.

District of Columbia

Washington. By reason of insufficient force, the Public Library has decided to close on Wednesday afternoon and evenings.

Delaware

Wilmington. The Free Library has received an important addition in the collection of books belonging to F. J. Hilbier.

The collection is an extensive and varied one, rich in Americana and Delawareana. There are also many books by Delaware authors, some of which were not printed in the state.

Kentucky

Louisville. The Free Public Library circulated, during the year ending August 31, 992,321 volumes from 444 centers in 213 buildings. The number of centers increased by twenty-two during the year. \$98,752 was spent on maintenance (an increase of \$4854), \$19,193 on books, and \$58,343 on salaries (an increase of \$7,102).

Ohio

Toledo. The Municipal Reference Library which is now in Toledo University will be taken over shortly by the City Commission of Publicity and Efficiency.

Michigan

Detroit. Beginning with the first of July the minimum salary in the Detroit Public Library was made \$990 per year. This figure applies to high school graduates receiving an appointment after nine months in the training class. The apex of staff salaries is \$3,000, paid to one of our heads of departments. Beginning with the first of September last, an additional high cost of living percentage bonus has been granted on salaries up to \$1,700; twenty per cent. increase on salaries up to \$1,200; fifteen per cent up to \$1,300; ten per cent up to \$1,500; five per cent up to \$1,700, thus making the minimum compensation practically \$1,200 per year. This percentage bonus is paid irrespective of the character of the service rendered. It is paid on a separate check and may be withdrawn if living conditions change materially.

A. S.

Illinois

Chicago. In spite of conditions resulting from the war, the public library circulated during the year ending May, 1919, 7,407,999 volumes, being an increase of ten per cent over the total for 1918-1919. These were distributed thru 1,585 agencies (1,260 last year), including 1,336 schoolroom deposits (1,015 in 1918-19). The largest gain is found in the use of the branches, the circulation in these having increased by over eleven per cent., altho but two new branches were opened. Local taxation contributed \$856,061 toward the expenses of the library (an increase of \$221,589 over that of last year). Books, pe-

riodicals and binding cost \$174,379, as compared with \$152,310 in 1918-19; salaries, \$453,571 (\$389,975 last year); rent, heat and other maintenance have decreased in cost from \$123,836 to \$113,302. Fines (paid to the tax pension fund) amounted to \$29,410.

Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission was established in 1895, the first official county traveling libraries were created in 1901, and a state appropriation made in 1903. The state system now reaches 1653 different communities and, during the past two years, sent out 4095 collections to schools, factories, lumber camps, stores, etc. Fourteen county traveling library systems are now in operation. These supply 364 stations. In eleven of these counties the librarian in charge of the work is the librarian at the county seat. Parcel post to individuals has grown to be an important part of the state traveling library work, and for long distance reference work the Commission has a study club department. The county traveling library law provides that a county board of supervisors may establish a board of libraries consisting of five members, which in turn shall appoint a librarian. The salary of the librarian, however, is limited to \$50 per annum, so that a great part of the work is left to be done by volunteers.

Colorado

Denver. A flat increase of \$15 a month to every member of the Denver Public Library staff has been granted by the Library Board. This makes the salaries of junior assistants range from \$65 to \$85 a month, senior assistants from \$95 to \$105 a month, and heads of departments from \$115 to \$165 a month.

The Denver Real Estate Exchange and the Denver Public Library will conduct a campaign for a community house in Globeville, Denver's foreign district. The librarian of the Denver public library has drawn plans for a building to house on the first floor, library quarters and an auditorium, the latter with a flat floor for community dancing and light gymnasium. The second floor will have two rooms for class uses, a sewing room and a kitchen for demonstrating purposes. The U. S. Naturalization Office and the Extension Department of the University of Colorado have agreed to co-operate with the Denver Public Library in Americanization work and other activities in this building.

Plans are being drawn for the eighth and

ninth branch library buildings. One of these will be erected in Park Hill, a section of Denver with a population of 12,000 people. The other branch will be located in Elyria, near the social center building in the stockyards district. C. H.

Washington

Tacoma. The Tacoma Public Library has been granted an appropriation of \$50,602 for the year 1920, as compared with \$45,750 in 1919 and \$40,441 in 1918. This income is mainly derived from a tax levy of eight-tenths of a mill, as compared with seventy-five-hundredths of a mill in 1919 and .668 in 1918.

The trustees have recently authorized a revision upward of the salary schedule so that for 1920 it will be as follows: Heads of departments, \$105 to \$150; heads of divisions, branch librarians and first assistants, \$90 to \$100; senior assistants, \$77.50 to \$90; junior assistants, \$60 to \$80.

Oregon

Portland. Beginning with January 1, 1920, the following salary schedule for employees of the Library Association of Portland will go into effect.

A. Department heads, \$1,500 to \$3,000.

B. First assistants, heads of divisions, branch librarians, high school librarians, \$1,200 to \$1,800.

C. General assistants, I and II, \$1,080 to \$1,500.

I. High school, college and library school.

II. High school, library school or one year experience; or college and satisfactory experience; or college and Portland training class.

General assistants III (high school and Portland training class), \$960 to \$1,500.

Salaries will be increased \$10 per month on January first of each year until \$120 per month is received, thereafter not less than \$5 per month until the maximum is attained. Not all assistants will begin at the minimum; not all assistants will go to the maximum. The value and quality of the work will determine the increase.

Pages will receive remuneration as follows: Head page, \$600-\$960; full time pages, \$540-\$780; half time pages, 25c. per hour day service, 30c. per hour evening service; substitutes, 30c. to 50c. per hour. First increase of \$5 per month at the end of four months; second increase at end of year; yearly thereafter.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

A meeting of the Executive Board was held at Richfield Springs, New York, in conjunction with "New York Library Week," sessions being held on September 9, 10 and 11.

Present: President Hadley (presiding), Messrs. Hill, Milam and Strohm (last session only), and Misses Doren, Eastman and Tobitt; also Secretary Utley.

Resolutions on the deaths of Andrew Carnegie and Charles H. Gould were adopted, and announcement having been made of the death of the wife of the Treasurer of the Association, the Secretary was instructed to express to Mr. Roden the sincere sympathy of the Executive Board in his bereavement.

The principal business before the various sessions of the Board (six in all) was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Enlarged Program (Frank P. Hill, Chairman; John C. Dana, Carl H. Milam, Caroline Webster, Walter L. Brown). The Chairman stated that the report presented at this time was a preliminary one and the committee hoped to complete its work and present its final report before the midwinter meeting in Chicago. Each of the several recommendations was independently considered and acted upon. The preliminary report was duly approved by the Board. The report in full is printed in the October number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

Taking under consideration the execution of the plans set forth in the enlarged program, the Board voted to appoint Carl H. Milam as Director, under the Executive Board and the Committee on Enlarged Program, to carry out and put into execution the recommendations of the Committee as adopted by the Executive Board. Mr. Milam subsequent to his appointment as Director of the Enlarged Program presented his resignation as a member of the Executive Board, and John C. Dana was appointed as a member of the Executive Board to serve for the unexpired term of Mr. Milam.

Recognizing the necessity for immediate publicity for the enlarged program and the forthcoming financial campaign and the need of the capable services of one qualified to obtain satisfactory results in that field, the Board voted to request the Committee on Enlarged Program to engage the service of Charles H. Compton to serve in connection with the work of the enlarged program. It

was voted that the question of publicity for the enlarged program be referred to Messrs. Milam, Dana, and Compton.

The Executive Board voted to instruct the Director and the Committee on Enlarged Program to indicate to the librarians of the country that the recommendations approved at these meetings, September 6 to 13, are for the most part tentative, and that suggestions and criticisms will be welcome from everyone.

The Board voted to hold the 1920 conference of the American Library Association at Colorado Springs, provided terms satisfactory to the President and Secretary can be secured; and if not, that the selection of the time and place be left to the President and Secretary.

It was voted that the date of the Chicago midwinter meetings be the week of Monday, December 29, to January 1, inclusive.

THE MIDWINTER MEETING

The Chicago midwinter meetings, omitted the last two years on account of the war, will be resumed this season—the dates, December 31 to January 3, inclusive.

Called Meeting of the A. L. A. A specially called meeting of the American Library Association, the first, it is believed, in the history of the organization, will be held to consider the enlarged program and the proposed revision of the constitution and by-laws. The official call of the president of the Association is printed elsewhere in this number. The preliminary report of the Committee on an Enlarged Program has already reached the members of the A. L. A. (See *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October, p. 645-663.). It is intended thru this called meeting to give members of the Association an opportunity thoroly to consider and discuss all phases of the proposed enlarged program and the revision of the constitution. The draft of the latter, prepared by the committee appointed by the Executive Board to make recommended changes, is printed in this number and it is hoped all members will study it carefully in advance of the meetings.

Meetings. The Association will hold four sessions (Jan. 1, morning and afternoon; Jan. 2, morning, and Jan. 3, morning.)

The Council will meet on the afternoon of January 1, after adjournment of the general session, and again on the morning of

January 3, if there are matters for it to consider.

The League of Library Commissions, the Association of American Library Schools, the Bibliographical Society of America, the university librarians, the librarians of the small colleges of the north central states, the Executive Board and the Publishing Board of the A. L. A. will hold meetings.

A schedule setting forth time for these various meetings is given below. All meetings will be held in the Hotel La Salle.

Hotels. Headquarters will be at the Hotel La Salle, but as that hotel may not be able to supply all rooming accommodations needed arrangements for a possible overflow have been made with other nearby hotels. A list of these hotels with rates is appended.

Reservations should be made directly with the hotel management, and it is *extremely important* that all members planning to be present make their hotel reservations *at the earliest possible date*, for Chicago hotels are very crowded, and unless reservations are obtained in advance it may be difficult to find a satisfactory place to stop. Request reply assuring you that room will be reserved.

Registration. Promptly on making hotel arrangements please notify A. L. A. Headquarters, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, naming hotel at which you expect to stop and probable date of your arrival.

Information Bureau. The Chicago Library Club will maintain an information bureau at the Hotel La Salle to give information about meetings, meeting places, location of Chicago points of interest, theaters, opera, libraries, etc.

Other Meetings. If any library organizations or groups other than those here scheduled wish to meet, those in charge should confer at once with the Secretary of the Association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Executive Secretary.*

Hotels and Rates

La Salle. (Headquarters. At La Salle and Madison). Single, without bath, \$2.50-\$4; single, with bath, \$3.50-\$5; double, without bath, \$3.50-\$5; double, with bath, \$5-\$8.

Sherman. (At Randolph and Clark.) Single, without bath, \$2.50-\$3; single, with bath, \$3.50-\$5; double, with bath, \$5-\$8.

Morrison (Madison, near Clark). Single, with bath, \$3-\$5; double, with bath, \$5-\$7.

Fort Dearborn (Van Buren and La Salle).

Single, without bath, \$2.25; single, with bath, \$2.75; double, without bath, \$3.50; double, with bath, \$4-\$5.

Auditorium (Michigan Ave. and Congress). Single, without bath, \$2-\$4; single, with bath, \$4; double, without bath, \$4; double, with bath, \$6-\$7.

Congress (Michigan Ave. and Congress). Single, without bath, \$3-\$5; single, with bath, \$4-\$8; double, without bath, \$4-\$6; double, with bath, \$6-\$10.

Schedule of Chicago Midwinter Meetings.

Wednesday, December 31.

Morning, 10-12. Association of American Library Schools; Small College Libraries Round Table; University Libraries Round Table.

Afternoon, 2:30-5:30. Association of American Library Schools; Small College Libraries Round Table; University Libraries Round Table.

Evening, 8-10. Executive Board.

Thursday, January 1.

10-12. American Library Association, General Session.

2:30-4:30. American Library Association, General Session.

4:30-5:30. Council.

8-10. Bibliographical Society. Executive Board.

Friday, January 2.

10-12. American Library Association, General Session.

2:30. League of Library Commissions Publishing Board.

8-10. League of Library Commissions.

Saturday, January 3.

10-12. American Library Association, General Session.

2:30-4:30. Council.

2:30-5:30. Executive Board.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Executive Sec.*

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Tenth Annual Conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association was held at Vancouver, B. C., August 28 to 30, with a registration of 105 librarians. Not only were British Columbia, Washington and Oregon represented, but librarians came from Salt Lake City, from Montana, Alberta, California, Illinois, Honolulu, New York City and Idaho.

Addresses of welcome were given by Acting

Mayor Owen and Mr. R. R. Maitland, K. C., to which Miss Mary Frances Isom, of the Library Association of Portland, Oregon, responded. Mr. Ridington then gave his presidential address: "The Challenge of the Present Days."

Other papers contributed were: "Some Effects of the War Upon the Everett Public Library," by Elizabeth R. Topping; "The War Impetus to Technology," by Florence Waller, technology librarian at the Seattle Public Library; "The Salary Question," by William E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington; "A Three Months' Tour Among University Libraries," by C. W. Smith, of the University of Washington; "Co-operation and Division of Labor in the Collection of War Material in States and Provinces," by Cornelia Marvin, Oregon State Librarian; "Libraries and Readings for School Teachers," by Garnett C. Sedgwick, of the University of British Columbia, and "School Libraries; a Summary of Results and Tendencies," by Mildred Pope, head of the High School Library Department of the Seattle Public Library.

The discussion following these and the interesting three-minute reports from various libraries was keen.

Among the resolutions adopted were: "That the Pacific Northwest Library Association go on record as recommending to the professional training section of the A. L. A. a systematic canvas of the country's facilities for library training, to the end that there may be, first, an adjustment of the function of the various existing schools, training classes and apprentice classes with proper credits for the work of each; second, that the great dissatisfaction and waste of time to the student in training may be obviated by the standardization of credits given for previous apprentice training on practical library work; and third, that there may be a reorganization of the teaching force in accredited schools, which shall demand that the teachers possess some knowledge of pedagogical methods and that they shall be in reasonably close touch with actual progressive library work. And further be it resolved, That the Pacific Northwest Library Association go on record as heartily endorsing the projected plan to establish an A. L. A. Training Board with power to work out and adopt the scheme for the standardization for all grades of library service with the final result of granting appropriate certificates to properly qualified persons."

"That this association request the United States Post Office Department to classify as books all printed matter mailed to or from libraries as loans and to abolish the separate classification as 'pamphlets' of clippings and of books under twenty-four pages; and that the resolution be sent to our senators and representatives in Congress urging their support for the change necessitated by the development of library loans by mail."

That the B. C. L. A. urge the honorable members of the government of British Columbia to establish a national library.

The following officers were elected: President, C. W. Smith, associate librarian of the University of Washington Library; first vice-president, Helen G. Stewart, librarian of the Public Library of Victoria, B. C.; second vice-president, Joanna Sprague, librarian of the Public Library of Salt Lake City, Utah; secretary, Ethel Sawyer, the training class instructor of Library Association of Portland, Ore.; treasurer, Leah Chancey, head of the order department of the Tacoma Public Library.

ELIZABETH TOPPING, *Secretary*.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

19th Annual Meeting. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 22-24, 1919.

The nineteenth annual conference of the Missouri Library Association was held at the Kansas City Public Library, October 22-24, 1919. Mary L. Reichert of St. Joseph, as acting president, called the opening session to order.

At the Thursday morning session papers were read by Frances H. Swanwick of Joplin on "The Library and the Community," and by Alice R. Gladden of Carthage on "Problems of the Small Library." I. R. Bundy of Kirksville then read a very able paper on "Some Phases of College Library Work."

Mary Eileen Ahern, Editor of *Public Libraries*, representing the A. L. A., then explained the "enlarged program," evoking a rather spirited discussion. Dr. Bostwick asked for information as to the proposed change in the location of A. L. A. headquarters from Chicago to the East. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, The Missouri Library Association has received with interest the Enlarged Program prepared by a committee of the American Library Association. This Association favors any opportunity to extend the activities and usefulness of the American Library Association, and such a program will

have our cordial support. We are sure that further opportunity for consideration and discussion of details and the suggestion of changes and notifications will produce a result satisfactory to all.

The attendance was 131, the largest of any meeting which the Association has held. A number of very welcome guests were in attendance from the Kansas Association, which had been in session at Pittsburgh the earlier days of the week.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President, Harold L. Wheeler, Missouri School of Mines, Rolla; first vice-president, Alice I. Hazeltine, St. Louis Public Library; second vice-president, Mary Mitchell, Webb City Public Library; secretary; Jane Morey, Sedalia Public Library; treasurer, James McMillen, Washington University, St. Louis.

HAROLD L. WHEELER, *Secretary*.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held at Waterloo, Iowa, October 7-9, 1919. There was a total attendance of 163, of which 137 were librarians, 19 trustees, and 7 visitors.

The meeting was called to order Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 by the President, Mrs. I. C. Johnson, of Oskaloosa. The opening address was given by Dr. C. M. Case of the State University of Iowa, on "The Child and the Book," which was followed by a discussion on children's reading.

Mrs. F. E. Whitley, of Webster City, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, spoke of the great vogue at present of the word "socialize," and said that the socializing of public libraries was coming as a by-product of the war, and that now since the war is over, the need of socialization is not less, but greater, because of the spirit of unrest that is sweeping over the country.

At 8.30 on Wednesday morning the assistants from the Waterloo Library conducted the members of the Association in various groups to some of the grade schools where they gave a demonstration of story-telling and showed how the Waterloo Library is correlating the story-telling with the work of the schools.

At ten o'clock the meeting was again called to order and the report of the certification committee was then read by Dr. Cora Williams Choate of Marshalltown, and a lively discussion followed, but no action was taken until

the next day, when with two or three amendments the plan as submitted by the committee on certification was adopted. Iowa is proud to be the second state in the union to adopt such a plan. Stated briefly, the plan provides for a board of five members, one of whom shall be the state librarian and one the secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, these to be members ex-officio, and three other members to be elected by the Association. Four grades of certificates will be awarded by the board: Grade A, life; Grade B, five years; Grade C, three years, and Grade D, one year; these certificates to be granted according to the training and experience of the librarian, and the grade of library in which she has served.

In the afternoon the meeting opened with a discussion of some recent children's books by Alice K. Hatch of Davenport, after which Harriet A. Wood, a former Iowa librarian and now Supervisor of School Libraries in Minnesota, gave a most inspiring talk on the Librarian as an Educator.

Frederic G. Melcher, Vice-President of the R. R. Bowker Company, New York City, then presented the plans for the enlarged program of the American Library Association, following which there were round tables for librarians of large libraries, small libraries, assistants, children's librarians, college librarians and high school librarians.

On Thursday morning the meeting was opened with a review of some recent books of non-fiction by Miriam B. Wharton of Burlington. Mr. Melcher then presented an address on the subject of book distribution in America.

At the business session which concluded the meeting the following officers were elected: President, Maria C. Brace, Waterloo Public Library; first vice-president, Anne Stuart Duncan, Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls; second vice-president, Paula Beuck, Assistant, Davenport Public Library; secretary, Eleanor M. Fawcett, Traveling Library, Des Moines; treasurer, Gentiliska Winterrowd, Des Moines Public Library; registrar, Cora Hendee, Council Bluffs Public Library.

The following were elected to serve on the new certification board with Mr. Brigham, state librarian, and Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission: Nannie T. Stockmann, trustee, Sigourney Public Library; Forrest B. Spaulding, librarian, Des Moines Public Library; Charlotte Crosley, assistant, Webster City Library.

UTAH STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Utah State Library Association was held Saturday, October 4th, at the Public Library in Salt Lake City. The following program was carried out: Opening of the meeting by President Joanna H. Sprague, Librarian of Public Library of Salt Lake City; "Principles of Salesmanship as Applied to Libraries," by J. D. Spencer, chairman Library Board of Public Library, Salt Lake City; "The Library and Americanization," by Prof. R. D. Harriman, University of Utah.

The afternoon program consisted of a paper on "The High School Library" by Mrs. Percy Dayre, Ex-Librarian Granite High School Library; one on "County Library Work," by Mary E. Downey, State Library Organizer, and a Round Table on late fiction for the library, led by Esther Nelson, Librarian University of Utah, and Julia T. Lynch, Assistant Librarian Salt Lake City Public Library.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Grace Harris, Ogden Public Library; first vice-president, Anna Pettigrew, Cedar City Public Library; second vice-president, Julia T. Lynch, Salt Lake City Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Vivian B. Wallace, Murray Public Library; executive committee, Annie L. Gillespie, B. Y. Academy, Provo., and Hattie Smith, Agricultural College, Logan.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club held the first meeting of the year at the Ryerson Library on Thursday, October 16th, at 7:45 P. M. The meeting was preceded by a cafeteria supper in the Art Institute dining room where about seventy-five members and their friends met. The meeting itself was a record breaker and taxed the seating capacity of Ryerson Library to the utmost.

Miss Massee, the president, presided. Mr. Matthews, librarian of the Boy Scouts, spoke of the kind of books needed by his organization. He was followed by Mr. Sell of the *Chicago Daily News*, who urged closer cooperation between publishers and libraries. Both speakers were inspired by the book fair held at Marshall Field & Co. from October 13th-18th.

Miss Massee then outlined a scheme of work for the club for the coming year. She suggested a survey of library working conditions in Chicago and called on Miss Rich to

speak on the subject. Miss Rich gave her idea of the value and significance of such a survey and closed with the following motion: "Moved that the chair appoint a committee of five to undertake a survey of library work in Chicago, such survey to cover both opportunities for library service and working conditions in Chicago." This was seconded and a lively discussion followed, the speakers expressing widely diverging views. Some thought that the reward for library work was to be found in the time-honored solace of the teaching profession, the benefits their labors conferred on the public, while others went to the opposite extreme and advocated that most modern of remedies, unionization, as a cure for all ills. However widely opinions diverged on the definition of a survey all were in favor of the plan and when the motion was finally put it was carried unanimously. The president appointed Miss Julia Elliott, Miss Kraus, Miss Rich, Mr. Usher and Mr. Levin to form the committee.

The Club had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Joseph Lincoln of Cape Cod fame talk for half an hour on the locality and characters of his books. When he was thru all of us wished that we might claim descent from that humorous and sterling stock.

Miss Ahern spoke on a bill to provide for a library information service in the Bureau of Education (S. 2457 and H. R. 6870) now pending before both houses of Congress. After explaining the importance and need of such a bill she moved that the secretary be instructed to write to Senators Sherman and McCormick expressing the endorsement of the Club and urging them to further its passage whenever possible. This was seconded and carried.

The meeting adjourned after the election of six new members.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held at Hotel Macatawa, Macatawa Park, September 4-6. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Annie A. Polard, acting librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library; first vice-president, W. F. Sanborn, librarian of the Cadillac Public Library; second vice-president, Elizabeth Knapp, chief of the Children's Department, Detroit Public Library; secretary, Mary E. Dow, librarian Public Library, Saginaw, and treasurer, E. Jennie McNeal, librarian Public Library, Lansing, Michigan.

NOTES FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOL

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The registration for the present year is 36. The senior class numbers 19, the juniors 17. Four of the seven men have been camp librarians. Misses Harrington, '19, Lounsbury '17, and Topping '11, have returned for their senior year. Five Norwegians and one Chinese student are enrolled. All but three of the students have library experience.

"Notes and samples" collected lately received from Leon Solis-Cohen, B.L.S. '05, and Fanny Hart, Class of 1908, have helped fill the remaining gaps in the "Documentary History" and other files of school material.

Class officers have been elected as follows: Class of 1920—Elizabeth deW. Root, president; Hazel M. Leach, vice-president; Malcolm O. Young, treasurer. Class of 1921—Anna Shepard, temporary chairman.

FRANK K. WALTER, *Vice-Director*.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The school is sending out the triennial questionnaire to its graduates to ascertain the facts about their present positions, salaries, hours of work, etc. and we hope, as the result of this, to be able to have facts, definite, reliable and up-to-date.

Though our course of lectures from outsiders does not begin until November, the school has been fortunate in having talks from several visitors—Miss Kostomlatsky, of Portland, Oregon; Miss Cowing, who gave an enthusiastic account of hospital library service, and Miss Ruth Hoffman, children's librarian of "Your Home," Johnson City, N. Y.

An arrangement has just been made by which the new books added to the library are to be placed daily for the inspection of the class, on shelves in the reference department.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The session opened with a total enrollment of twenty-seven junior students. The territory represented is perhaps even wider than in some former years, although for the first time for a number of years there is no foreign student. As to educational preparation three have master's degrees, seven have bachelor's degrees, and of the others eleven

have had some formal study in addition to their high school work.

The school was fortunate in the first week of the session having in its form Dr. Hermann Escher, director of the central library at Zürich, who told of library conditions in Switzerland, and Mr. Luis Montilla, a graduate of the school for library training connected with the University of the Philippines, and now head of the cataloging department of the Philippine Library and Museum at Manila.

In connection with the open courses for library workers of experience, which are to be offered in January, February, and March, 1920, there is to be a series of lectures on special libraries and their problems, given by librarians of banking, business, insurance, law, technical, medical, and other special libraries. These speakers will be available for consultation on the part of those who are interested in the problems they discuss, and will advise students as to the libraries at which they may expect to observe particular types of work. The open courses will include also a series of lectures on "Art and the book." There will be opportunity for visits to exhibits, galleries, bookstores, etc.

The program for the open courses as tentatively arranged is as follows: Mondays 9.30, Vertical filing in its relation to library work; 11, Special libraries; Tuesdays 9.30, Reference work; 11, Current events; Wednesdays 9.30, Library and community, 11, Art and the book; Thursdays 9.30, Administration; Fridays 9.30, Children's work and literature (Time subject to change); Fridays 11, School libraries (Time subject to change).

Thru the courtesy of the R. R. Bowker Company and of Frederic G. Melcher, its vice-president, the facilities of the school for examining new books are this year very much increased. A consignment of new books is sent weekly to the school, and made accessible both for assigned reports and for such inspection as the students and faculty may wish to make at odd moments.

Alumni of the Library School who may be coming to New York from a distance, and others who, tho living in the New York district, may have failed to receive a written invitation, are invited to keep in mind the Wednesday afternoon readings and social gatherings, and attend them whenever possible.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

**SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY
SCIENCE**

The registration in the Library School has returned to normal, with a geographical distribution unusually wide within the United States and inclusive of Norway and Japan.

Eighteen of the new students have had some library experience, ranging from a few months to over six years. Almost all of the seniors exceeded the required two weeks of practical work this summer, some of them holding positions of responsibility which they might have retained. Their return to college was therefore a test of their college loyalty and of their belief in professional training, and the only loss the class sustained was one through marriage.

One of the interesting developments at Simmons in the last few years is the increasing number of students who are coming from other institutions with advanced standing of one, two or three years, to get the benefit of the vocational training in connection with the usual academic courses. They are given the same standing at Simmons that they would have had in their original colleges.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Courses in library economy, which have been given in day and evening sessions of the College of Business Administration at Boston University, since 1917, have been discontinued commencing with the present year. These courses were given with special reference to business library workers under the direction of Ralph L. Power.

The new college of secretarial science of Boston University is announcing in its catalog certain instruction in library economy. Definite instruction in library methods will not, however, be offered until the sophomore year. If there is sufficient demand a short course on sources of information for secretaries will be given the freshman year, similar to the lectures formerly given by Daniel N. Handy, librarian of the Boston Insurance Library Association.

R. L. POWER.

**SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
SCHOOL**

Miss Elizabeth Thorne, of the Library School faculty, is giving a new course in the recent literature of continental Europe. It is designed to meet the needs of the two-year students, who, unlike those in the four-year course, do not have time to take the more detailed courses in literature given in the College of Liberal Arts.

The courses in filing given in the new School of Business Administration, which was opened by the University this fall, are in charge of Miss Wandell, of the Library School faculty.

Miss Helen Durfee, B. L. E., 1918, who spent last year in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, has been made secretary of the Syracuse University Library School and reviser for certain of the courses in cataloging.

Of the fifty students in the Library School, forty-three are taking the four-year course, leading to the degree of B.L.E., and seven are taking the two-year course. In last year's graduating class of twenty-two there was only one two-year student. Some of the older graduates of the School doubtless remember the time when these proportions were reversed and the certificate students greatly outnumbered the degree students.

During the coming year members of the faculty from the College of Liberal Arts will give lectures to the senior class on the bibliography of the following subjects: Ancient history, medieval and modern history, American history, the world war, political science, history of the fine arts, education, biology, philosophy, sociology, political economy, the classics.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

**UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO COURSE IN
LIBRARY SCIENCE**

The University of Buffalo this year offers for the first time a course in Library Science, in anticipation of establishing eventually a full-fledged school. This has been done with the hearty co-operation of both the city public libraries.

The course is intended to give a broad view of library activities to those who have been working in special fields of library work, to those in schools who are thinking of preparing for library duties, and to others desiring a knowledge of an important field of service with its problems and opportunities. It is not designed to give technical training sufficient to qualify for any definite library position. It is expected that additional courses in reference work and bibliography will be established next year, and probably also courses in book ordering, classification and cataloging.

Those now engaged in library work will be admitted, and those who otherwise satisfy university requirements. Credit toward the Bachelor's degree is given those completing the course who are otherwise properly qualified.

The tuition fee is \$15.00 for the first year. The regular matriculation fee of \$5.00 is charged, but in case any other courses at the University are taken in subsequent years, this fee is not payable a second time.

Instruction will be given by course lectures, special lecturers, special problems to work out, visits to libraries, and other special places of interest, quizzes and examinations. As is customary with other courses about two hours outside work is expected in connection with each class exercise.

The Buffalo Public Library and the Grosvenor Library will take a few pupils upon their respective staff for part time work during the sessions of the library course. The first meeting of the course was held September 30.

JULIAN PARK, *Dean*.

CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

The Chautauqua School for Librarians held its nineteenth annual session July 5 to August 16 with three groups of students working toward the year's course on the four summers' installment plan. Classes continued through Saturdays, giving seven school weeks.

The freshman class had regular courses in cataloguing, classification and allied subjects, reference work, organization and story telling.

Courses of the sophomore group included history of libraries and bookmaking, types of libraries, bookbinding, advanced cataloguing, classification and reference work. Classification and general reference work are finished in the second summer.

The juniors had courses in subject bibliography, school and children's work, administration, cataloguing and elective studies in literature and history.

The classes came together for Azanat S. Root's course in the history of libraries and Adaline B. Zachert's course on library work with children, each of these courses including twelve lectures.

There were reports and discussions of libraries visited, library meetings attended and on required reading done between annual sessions of the school. All perplexing problems met between sessions also were noted and brought to the school for class discussion, or solution with teachers of the various subjects.

Development of the students from year to year is as marked as teachers would observe between the grades or classes of any school.

Mary E. Downey, director of the school, lectured daily on subjects relating to the library organization, administration and on the history and types of libraries and book making. Mary M. Shaver, from the library staff of Vassar College, gave the reference and bibliography courses. Jennie D. Fellows, of the New York State Library, taught cataloguing and classification. The story-telling course was given by Mabel C. Bragg, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Newton, Mass.; the course in bookbinding was given by Mac Byerley, of the Arts and Crafts School. Courses in literature and history were under the instruction of Edwin Mims, Vanderbilt University; Percy H. Boynton, University of Chicago, and Prof. Thomas F. Moran, Purdue University.

There will be four groups of students in 1920 and the years following. The work of the senior class will include cataloguing and reference work in public documents, general and trade bibliography, administration and work with high school, normal school and college libraries. The first class will graduate in 1920, when the school will be running a full year course. Those only are accepted who are already in library positions or under definite appointment.

The classes this year represented fourteen states. Types of positions held by the students were: Librarians, college, 3; agricultural college, 1; high school, 5; public, 14. Assistants: University, 1; normal school, 1; high school, 1; public, 18.

MARY E. DOWNEY, *Director*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The registration of the Class of 1919-20 represents the following states: Ohio 13 (8 from Cleveland), Connecticut 1, New York 1, Illinois 1, Iowa 2, Washington 1, California 2. Six additional students are enrolled from the Children's Department of the Cleveland Public Library for special courses in Psychology of Reading and Principles of Education, both these courses being given by Prof. Lester Black, of the Cleveland Normal School.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Principal*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

For the General Library Course eight students have enrolled; for the Children's Librarians Course, seven, and for the Academic Library Course, Carnegie Institute of Technology and Carnegie Library School, four.

A limited number of graduates of accredited library schools will be accepted for en-

trance February 16, 1920, to the second semester work in the courses in Library Work with Children and School Library Work. Four months' intensive training will be given, the satisfactory completion of which will be recognized by a certificate.

A course in "The Use of Books and Libraries" is being conducted by the principal as part of the required work of the freshman year of the Academic Library Course, given jointly by the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Carnegie Library School.

Mary E. Baker, head of the Technical Group, has been placed in charge of the new edition of the Classified Catalog of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. In addition to the courses in cataloging and classification, Miss Baker will conduct the work in indexing and filing formerly given by Miss Howell.

The course in reference work, heretofore given by Irene Stewart, will be conducted by Lucy E. Fay.

The school will again co-operate this year with the University of Pittsburgh and the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School thro an exchange of instructors. Edna Whiteman, instructor in story-telling in the School, will conduct courses in story-telling in the University and Margaret Morrison School, and Dr. Jesse Hays White, of the University of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Irene Farnham Conrad, of the Margaret Morrison School, will conduct courses in the Library School on "Child Psychology" and "Social Agencies" respectively.

The Carnegie Library School Association has formed a local chapter in Pittsburgh, with the following officers: Effie L. Power, president; Eleanor Sibley, corresponding secretary, and Grace Aldrich, secretary-treasurer. The purpose of the chapter is largely social. Frequent meetings are planned during the year.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal.*

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The eighteen students who graduated in June have received appointments as follows: two in Evansville, Indiana, one in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, one in Waterloo, Iowa, one in Great Falls, Montana, one in the University of Illinois Library, part time while taking college work, and eleven in the St. Louis Public Library. One did not wish to take a position this winter.

Of the entering class of thirteen members, six have had previous experience.

The Harris Teachers' College announces an extension course of lectures given in co-operation with the St. Louis Library School. The object of the course is twofold: to enable the student to make a larger use of the resources of the library for professional aid and to assist the student in the personal use and enjoyment of the library. Instruction will be given by members of the Library School faculty and will cover the use of library indexes, catalogs, and reference material. Other topics are under consideration.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Director.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The fourteenth year opened October 1 with an increased enrollment, thirty-seven (six men and thirty-one women) compared with twenty-nine last year. In addition, fourteen are taking the course for teacher-librarians which is offered to juniors and seniors in the College of Letters and Science, who are preparing to teach. Nine states are represented in the regular school. In addition, the four Filipino students are completing the course which they began last year. There are also one each registered from Canada and Norway.

Twenty-three enter with previous library experience, six of these have already taken short courses in library training. Twenty-two have had some college or normal school training. Five seniors in the College of Letters and Science are taking the course.

Two of the men enrolled have been in military service, and chose to receive their vocational training in library work. Charles R. Flack of Edmonton, Canada, had three years' service with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and is being sent at the expense of his government. Charles J. Macko of Chicago has seen seven months service with the A. E. F. and was assigned to this school by the Federal Board of Vocational Education.

Winifred L. Davis, 1916, who gave the instruction in the Teacher-librarian section during the summer, will take the same work with this class during the year.

Frances M. Hogg, 1916, cataloger in the La Crosse (Wis.) Public Library, has secured leave of absence to serve as reviser for the school during the first semester.

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

When the University of Texas welcomed

its students for the opening of its thirty-seventh year September 29, the first class of a new library school began work. Such a school has for several years been urged on the University authorities by the Texas Library Association, whose members felt that development of libraries in the state largely depended on training its own young people. The changes of recent years show that a comparatively small proportion of the trained librarians who come from outside remain to build up the libraries they are connected with. The passing of the new county library law argues even more strongly than the now existing libraries for locally trained people, to organize and administer these new libraries, which are sure to play an important part in the educational progress of the state.

The new school is beginning very modestly, as is becoming to a new member of the University family, however cordial its welcome. This first year only the technical courses will be given, the book courses being held for the second year. Junior standing is required for registration, and satisfactory completion of the first year's work is required for entrance on the second year's courses. Credit is given for all work toward the B. A. degree.

At the head of the school is Elva L. Bascom, for five years with the Wisconsin Library Commission and instructor in the book selection course in State Library School, who teaches the course in classification and will give the work in bibliography and book selection next year.

The teacher of cataloging and library-economy is Florence E. Dunton, who was on the cataloging staff of the Wisconsin State Historical Library for some time after her graduation from the Wisconsin Library School, and taught in the McGill University summer school. The chairman of the school is the University librarian, John E. Goodwin, who has been planning and working for its establishment for several years. It is conveniently located on the first floor of the library building, in the two rooms recently left vacant by the removal of the registrar's and dean's offices to the new education building.

The school has eighteen students, which is considered a very fair number for a new school requiring junior standing. Not all are juniors, however; two are seniors and seven are graduates of the University. All the students are residents of the state with the exception of one, who comes from Kentucky.

ELVA L. BASCOM, *Principal*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Los Angeles Library School opened on October 6 with the largest class in its history, 25 regular students, and 16 partial students. Of the students in the regular course 11 are college graduates. The others with the exception of two who have had considerable library experience have had from one to three years of college work. One student is taking the course in the Library School as her senior year in Occidental College, leading to the degree of A.B.

Additions to the faculty include Faith Smith, who will give a new course in work with schools, and the usual current library topics, Elsie L. Baechtold, who will lecture on special libraries, Gladys Perdey, instructor in reference and classification and Albert C. Read, instructor in order and accession.

Elective courses will be offered in storytelling, school libraries and business libraries this year. Miss Haines' courses in trade bibliography and history of books have been extended and three of her "oral clinics" will be required of all students, with additional instruction for those who need practice in public speaking.

The class of 1919 entertained the new students at tea on the first day of school. Melville Kennedy, warden of the Y. M. C. A. hostel at Calcutta spoke to the school on the libraries and educational institutions of India. Other special lectures were given during the month by Mrs. Maud Durlin Sullivan, librarian of the El Paso Public Library, on "Pioneer library work along the border," and by Mabel Haines, statistician-librarian of the California State Immigration Commission, on "The librarian and the social worker."

MARION HORTON, *Principal*.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The present class of the State Library School is starting work with great promise. One of the lines of work which is arousing most enthusiasm and interest is the course on county library service given by Mrs. May Dexter Henshall, school library organizer. The course will consist of fifteen lectures covering in detail the history and development of county library work thruout the United States, with particular emphasis on present conditions in California. The law will be carefully analyzed, points of administration will be discussed and outstanding features of the work in the different counties of the state will be described. This course

will be followed by a course of lectures on School Library Service, the plan being to give the students a complete view of county library work as it is carried on to-day in California.

In addition to the regular schedule of lectures, several outside speakers have appeared before the class during the month. On October 7, Miss Bessie B. Silverthorn of the Siskiyou County Free Library, Yreka, gave a very interesting account of county library work in that county. On October 28, Rev. Chas. Pease of Sacramento gave a lecture, "The problem of taste." This was the first of a series of lectures along bibliographical and literary lines that Mr. Pease will deliver during the school year.

At a recent class meeting the following officers were elected: President: Lucile Huff; Secretary-Treasurer: Esther Crawford.

MILTON J. FERGUSON, *State Librarian*.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP

The syllabus of the School of Librarianship at University College, London, has been issued, and work will commence on Wednesday, 1st October, with the following staff: Director, Dr. E. A. Baker; Lecturers: Bibliography, Arundell Esdaile, of the British Museum Library; Cataloging and Library Routine, W. R. B. Prideaux, of the Reform Club Library; Classification, W. C. Berwick Sayers, of the Croydon Public Libraries; Public Library Law, H. West Fovarque, Hon. Solicitor of the Library Association; Library Organization, B. M. Headicar, British Library of Political Science; Literary History, Dr. R. W. Chambers, of University College Library, and Dr. E. A. Baker; Book Selection, Dr. Baker; Palæography and

Archives, Hilary Jenkinson, of the Public Record Office.

The School was formally opened by the Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, Sir F. G. Keenyon, K.C.B., on October 15th.

Lecture courses are given as follows: Monday, 10 a. m., Classification; 12, Literary History. Tuesday, 10 a. m., Latin; 11, Cataloging; 3 p. m., Book Selection; 4, German. Wednesday, 9 a. m., Latin; 10, Book Selection; 11, French; 3 p. m., Library Organization; 5, Library Routine; 7, Cataloging and Indexing; 8.30, Literary History and Book Selection. Thursday, 10 a. m., Latin; 2 p. m. and 4 p. m., German. Friday, 10 a. m., French; 12, Literary History; 4 p. m., Bibliography. The University Libraries, British Museum and other Public Libraries will be used for practical instruction; and there will be eight demonstrations in book-binding during the session.

Public lectures by the Director, faculty-members and others, are given at fortnightly intervals, commencing Monday, 20th October, at 5.30 p. m. These are open to the public free.

The Session consists of three terms, September 29—December 17, January 13—March 26, April 27—July 1. The session composition fee, covering all subjects and admitting to full privileges of one of the University College Union Societies, is £12 12s. 6d. For one lecture course the session fee is £1 11s. 6d.; for two courses, £2 12s. 6d. . . —*The Library World*.

At the opening of the school the Provost of the University announced that 68 students had already been admitted to the school, and that some 30 of these were taking the full two years' curriculum.—*The Athenæum*.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

ABERNETHY, Clara, has resigned her position in the Reference Department of the State University of Iowa, to accept the position of head of the Circulation Department of the State College of Washington Library, Pullman, Wash.

ADKINS, Venice A., New York State Library School, '12-'13, has been appointed librarian for the law firm, Breed, Abbott & Morgan, of New York.

ALLEN, Mrs. Philip L., B. L. S., New York State Library School, '11, has been appointed

head cataloger in the library of Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

APPLE, Miriam, Simmons 1918, has been appointed librarian of the Hood College Library, Frederick, Md.

BAECHTOLD, Elsie L., B. L. S., 1915, for three years librarian in the College of Engineering Library of the University of Illinois, has resigned in order to accept the position of librarian in the Science and Industry Department of the Los Angeles Public Library.

BAKER, Arthur E., librarian of the Bor-

ough Library of Taunton, England, author of "A Tennyson Dictionary," "A Concordance to the . . . Works of Tennyson," "A Shakespeare Dictionary and other works, has in preparation a concordance to the poems of Arthur Henry Hallam, to be published by subscription by Elkin Matthews.

BASCOM, Elva L., has gone to Austin, Texas, to take charge of the new School of Library Science, which is an authorized school of the University of Texas.

BATES, Anna L., librarian of the Quincy, Mass., High School Library, has accepted a position in charge of the library of the High School at Hartford, Conn., to take the place of H. Mary Spangler, resigned.

BEROLZHEIMER, D. D., formerly librarian of the Chemists' Club of New York, is one of the assistant editors of the "Condensed Chemical Dictionary," issued by the Chemical Catalog Company, Inc., of New York.

BATES, Anna L., librarian of the Quincy, Elva L. Bascom in charge of the Book Selection and Study Club Department of the Wisconsin Library Commission.

BJERREGAARD, C. H. A., chief of Readers' Division of the New York Public Library, has completed forty years of service in The New York Public Library and on October 22 he was given a remembrance of his service by members of the Astor Staff now in the Library.

BOMGARDNER, Esther, California State 1915, has been appointed librarian of the Flagstaff (Ariz.) Normal School.

BOWLER, Inez, Simmons, has been appointed legislative reference librarian at the Maine State Library.

BOWLES, Verne, New York State Library School, '14, has been engaged as librarian for Street & Company, Kansas City, Mo.

BROWN, Harriet, librarian of Atlanta University Library, Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed librarian of Lake Erie College, Rayneville, Ohio.

BURWELL, Ethel I. New York State Library School, '12-'13, resigned the librarianship of Goucher College Library to take charge of the reference work at the Western Reserve Historical Library, Cleveland.

CHILD, Grace A., for three years librarian of the Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn., is now in charge of the library of the State Normal Training School, Willimantic, Conn.

CUTTER, W. P., formerly librarian of the United Engineering Societies' Library, New

York, is one of the assistant editors of the "Condensed Chemical Dictionary," just issued by the Chemical Catalog Company, Inc., of New York.

CUTTER, Marian, has resigned her charge of the Children's Department and work with schools at the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library and has opened a children's book store at 2 West 31st St., New York.

DAVIS, Mildred E., Pratt 1910, who has been children's librarian for three years, has been made head of the circulation department of the Utica Public Library.

DAVIS, Winifred L., Wisconsin 1916, is the new chief of the Traveling Library Department of the Wisconsin Library Commission.

DRURY, Francis K. W., assistant librarian of the University of Illinois, joined the staff of Brown University, Providence, R. I., in September.

EDWARDS, Sarah S., New York State Library School, '15-'16, has gone to the University of Texas as librarian of the Bureau of Municipal Research and Reference.

FINNEY, Florence G., Pratt 1917, formerly of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, has been made assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library at State College, Pennsylvania.

FOLEY, Margaret, for nearly thirty years an assistant in the Newark Free Public Library, died on October 21, after a few days' illness.

GILCHRIST, Donald B., B. L. S., New York State Library School, '15, has succeeded James A. McMillen as librarian of the University of Rochester. Mr. Gilchrist served overseas with the U. S. Field Artillery and as librarian of the American Peace Commission.

Goss, Edna L., formerly head cataloger in the University of Minnesota Library, has been appointed chief of the Catalog Division of the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library.

HALEY, Lucia, Pratt 1912, for several years librarian at La Grande, Oregon, has gone to the University Library, Missoula, Montana, as assistant and teacher of cataloging.

HUTCHINSON, Adria A., Pratt 1917, who has been at the Charleston Dispatch Office for the past year, has been put in charge of the branches of the Davenport (Ia.) Public Library.

JENNINGS, Jennie T., formerly chief of the Catalog Division of the St. Paul Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian.

KERR, Mary W. Nicholl (Mrs. W. H. Kerr), of Emporia, Kansas, who has returned recently from the A. L. A. Overseas War Service in Paris headquarters, has recently been appointed Dean of Women at Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

JOHNSTONE, Ursula K., Pratt Normal Course 1913, has resigned from the office of the British Consulate to take the position of file executive with Haskins and Sells, public accountants, New York city.

JOSSSELYN, Lloyd W., has resigned the librarianship of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Free Public Library, to accept the directorship of the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library.

KING, James, for the past twenty-five years head of the Kansas State Library, died on October 12 after a short illness.

KINGSLAND, Grace E., for the past six years with the Vermont Library Commission, four as assistant secretary and two as head of the Traveling Library Department, has been appointed executive secretary of the New Hampshire Library Commission.

LOWE, John Adams, since 1915 agent of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, has been appointed assistant librarian at the Brooklyn Public Library. Mr. Lowe is the author of "Books and Libraries" (Boston Book Co. 1916) and of frequent articles in various periodicals. He has since 1910 edited the General Catalog of Graduates of Williams College, of which he was librarian from 1911 to 1915, and has compiled "Williamsiana," a bibliography of the history of Williams College.

MAC ALISTER, John Young Walker, last year's president of the Library Association, has been knighted in recognition of his public services in war work. Sir John was sub-librarian of the Liverpool Library, librarian of the Leeds Library, from 1887-98 secretary of the Library Association, and is now editor and consulting librarian for the Royal Society of Medicine. In 1889 he founded *The Library*, which, with Alfred W. Pollard he still edits.

MCCOMBS, Nelson Wilbor, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1917-19, has been appointed librarian of the Federal Reserve Board Library, Washington, D. C.

MILAM, Carl H., New York State Library School, '07-'08, has resigned as librarian of the Birmingham, Ala., Public Library to become director of the enlarged program of the A. L. A.

MITCHELL, Sarah Louise, librarian of the Ryerson Library at the Chicago Art Institute, has been decorated by the French government with the Medal of the Officier de l'Instruction Publique.

NEWBERRY, Marie Anna, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1911-1913, will be in charge of the training class to be conducted for the Toledo Public Library by the City High School, the appointment to date from January 1, 1920.

ROBERTS, Louise, Carnegie Library School of Atlanta, became library extension assistant in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History in October.

ROSS, Cecil A., has been appointed superintendent of the Library of the Business School of Harvard University.

SEARCY, Katherine A., New York State Library School, '07-'08, who has been serving as one of the hospital librarians at Fort Sam Houston, has been appointed head of the Loan Department of the Public Library at Gary, Ind.

SKARSTEDT, Marcus, librarian of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library, resigned in September to accept a position with the R. R. Donnelley Company, of Chicago.

SMITH, Ora Ioneene, Drexel '03, formerly librarian at the base hospital, Camp Sevier, has returned to the Library War Service and is assisting in the work at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.

THOMPSON, Dorothy, head cataloger of the Grand Rapids Public Library, has accepted a similar position at the State College of Washington Library, Pullman, Wash.

WALTER, Frank K., has resigned the vice-directorship of the New York State Library School to take charge of the Information Department of the General Motors Corporation, Detroit.

WEDIN, Jessie, chief of the Traveling Library Department of the Wisconsin Library Commission, has resigned to do work in connection with rural education in Louisiana.

WESTON, Jessie B., Illinois, 1917, has resigned from the staff of the Milwaukee Public Library and has been elected librarian of Coe College, Iowa.

WILSON, Martha, organizer of school library work in Minnesota and author of "School Library Management" (H. W. Wilson Co.), is now school librarian in Cleveland, Ohio.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

A short bibliographical sketch of Edwin Percy Whipple, critic and librarian, whose centenary occurs this year and who for about twenty years was superintendent of the reading room of the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, appears in the October *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library*. The sketch is followed by a long list of the works by Whipple, which are represented in the Library's collections.

Under the heading "Books and the News," are presented, from week to week in *The Review* (New York), articles mentioning "a few books which should be useful to the reader who wishes to go a little farther into matters of current interest than the newspapers and periodicals will take him. Attempt is made to keep the articles practical by naming only books which ought to be available without much trouble, through publisher, book-seller, or public library. These articles are merely brief, impartial selected lists of books, new and old, which may help make the news of the week more intelligible." The articles are written by the Editor of Publications of the New York Public Library, Edmund L. Pearson.

The July-August number of the *Bulletin of the Library Employees Union of Greater New York* (Editor, A. E. Peterson, 463 Central Park West, New York), is devoted mainly to a report of the activities of the union at the Asbury Park meeting of the A. L. A. and especially of the "Union Meeting at the A. L. A." The September-October issue contains some "Facts about woman in the Library Service," showing the number of women among the officers of the A. L. A., among the chief librarians of the largest libraries, in the library war service and in the departments of the New York Public Library, and an analysis of salaries in the New York Public Library and of the salary increases proposed by the Library in the budget for 1920.

The Biography Section of the *Standard Catalog*, issued by H. W. Wilson Co. and edited by Corinne Bacon, "contains about 1,000 of the best bibliographies in print." . . . "About three-fourths of the list consists

of individual biographies entered alphabetically under the name of the biographer. Collective biography is arranged primarily by the Decimal classification 920, 922, etc., and lives of actors, artists and musicians, which, though classified with 700's, are printed with this section. Author, title, date, publisher, price and class number are given for each book, followed by descriptive and evaluative notes." The selection has been made with both the small and large library in mind, the aim being not to list the ideally best book without regard to expense, but the best books that the average frequenter of the public libraries will actually read or study. The price is one dollar for the first copy. Additional copies for the same library are supplied at ten cents each.

"Five Hundred Business Books," compiled by Ethel Cleland, librarian of the Business Branch of the Indianapolis Public Library, was published by the A. L. A. Library War Service in October, "with the desire to be of service to librarians and teachers who are concerned directly with the vocational education of the discharged soldier." The material is arranged under the main heads: Business—General; Commerce; Finance; Bookkeeping; Accounting and Auditing; Factory Organization and Management; Office Practice; Advertising; Salesmanship, Retail Trade and Special Lines; and Insurance—these being again closely subdivided. "If you are not familiar with modern business literature," says John Cotton Dana in the preface, "it will pay you well to run thro this whole list of the subjects with which the five hundred books here listed deal. It will suggest to you the tremendous studies that have been made in recent years in the subdivision and specialization of those managerial activities which guide all our industrial life. It will go far, also, toward convincing you that we have passed the day in which bookishness was thought to be a proper attribute of the student and professor only, and a hindrance rather than a help to the man of affairs."

Libraries requiring extra copies or reprints of any section, may have them, as we have already announced, from George B. Utley, 78 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AMERICANIZATION

Immigrant education. *University of the State of New York Bulletin*. March 1, 1919. p. 14-21.

BIBLE

Penniman, Josiah H. A book about the English Bible. New York: Macmillan. 6 p. bibl. \$2.25 n.

CHEMISTRY. See ELECTROMETALLURGY, METALS, DYES

CO-OPERATION

Bibliography on co-operation. *Foods and Markets*. Nov. 1918. p. 39.
The co-operative movement [a short annotated list.] *Monthly Bulletin of the Public Library of the District of Columbia*. July 1919. p. 14.

DYES, COAL TAR

Barnett, E. de Barry. Coal tar dyes and intermediates. New York: Van Nostrand. bibl. \$3.50 n. (Industrial chemistry.)

EARTHS, RARE. See METALS

EDUCATION

U. S. Education Bur. Library Div. List of references on the junior high school. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. May 1919. 15 p. O. (Library leaflet No. 5)

Cubberley, Ellwood Patterson. Public Education in the U. S. . . . dealing with larger problems of . . . education in the light of their historical development. Boston. Houghton. bibl. \$1.80.

ELECTROMETALLURGY

Rideal, Eric K. Industrial electrometallurgy; including electrolytic and electrothermal processes. New York: VanNostrand. bibl. O. \$3 n. (Industrial chemistry)

EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT

Selected articles on employment management; with an introd. by Meyer Bloomfield. New York: H. W. Wilson. 9 1/4 p. bibl. \$1.80 n. (Handbook ser.)

EUROPEAN WAR

The War and after (recent accessions). *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. July, 1919. p. 437-470

EUROPEAN WAR AND CONTRACTS

Library of Congress. Brief list of references on the effect of war on contracts (with special reference to the European war.) 5 typew. p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

EXCAVATION

McDaniel, Allen B. Excavation; machinery, methods and costs. . . New York: McGraw-Hill. bibl. \$5.

FACTORY MANAGEMENT

Engineering Magazine Co. Industrial management library: the Newland books on organization, operation and management. 7 p. (6 East 39th St., New York).

GARIBALDI, GIUSEPPE

Trevelyan, George M. Garibaldi and the making of Italy. . . New York: Longmans. \$4.50 n. 23 p. bibl. O.

GENEALOGY

Genealogy. Pt. II. References to books in the Grosvenor Library and the collection of the Buffalo Genealogical Society, and to articles in periodicals

HOUSING

A list of books relating to housing in the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston: The Trustees, 1918. 22 p. O.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS

Industrial councils. A bibliography. In: U. S. Shipping Board. Emergency Fleet Corporation. Industrial Relations Division. Works committees and joint industrial councils. April 1918. p. 248-254.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS

Some useful works. In: United States Brewers' Association. Year Book 1918. p. 110-115.

ITALY—HISTORY. See GARIBALDI, GIUSEPPE

U. S. Labor Dept. Library. Labor and industry: a list of periodicals and newspapers in the U. S. Department of Labor Library. 23 min. p.

LABOR—BIBLIOGRAPHY

List of labor papers and journals and other periodicals featuring labor matters received . . . in the Department of Labor Library Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. 1919. 20 p. O Repr. from *Monthly Labor Review*. June, 1919.

LAND TENANCY

Library of Congress. List of recent references on land tenancy. 6 typew. p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

MEDICINE—PERIODICALS

Medical periodicals in Buffalo libraries. *Grosvenor Library Bulletin*. [Buffalo, N. Y.] June 1919. p. 19-21.

METALS

Spencer, James F. The metals of the rare earths. New York: Longmans, 21 p. bibl. O. \$4.50 n. (Monographs on inorganic and physical chemistry.)

MONROE DOCTRINE

Library of Congress. List of references on the Monroe doctrine. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. 122 p. O 15 c.

MYSTERY PLAYS

Lyle, Marie C. The original identity of the York and Towneley cycles. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minnesota. 5 p. bibl. O. (Studies in language and literature, 6.)

NEW YORK CITY—STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISES.

See STREET RAILWAYS—FRANCHISES.

OIL INDUSTRY

U. S. Mines Bur. Bibliography of petroleum and allied substances in 1916. Bulletin 165.

PATRIOTISM—BIBLIOGRAPHY

Patriotic bibliographies. *The Wilson Bulletin*. June 1916. p. 349-350.

PATRIOTISM

Patriotism and Service. Stories and poems to read aloud. Carnegie Library of Pittsburg. *Monthly Bulletin*. June 1919. p. 318-320.

PIGEONS

Library of Congress. Brief list upon carrier and homing pigeons. 3 typew. p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

PSYCHOLOGY

Goddard, Henry H. Psychology of the normal and subnormal. New York: Dodd, Mead. 5 p. bibl. O. \$5.

RECONSTRUCTION. See EUROPEAN WAR

SAND-LIME BRICK INDUSTRY

Library of Congress. List of references on the sand-lime brick industry. 3 typew. p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

St. Paul, Minn. Public Library. Management: a selected list of books in the St. Paul P. L. 11 p.

STAGE MACHINERY

Gamble, William Burt. comp. The development of scenic art and stage machinery. Part II. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. July 1919. p. 439-456. (To be continued.)

STREET RAILWAYS—FRANCHISES

Carman, Harry James. The street surface railway franchises of New York City. New York: Longmans. 5 p. bibl. O \$2 special n. (Studies in history, economics and public law.)

TECHNOLOGY

New York (City) Public Library. New technical books: a selected list on industrial arts and engineering added to the New York Public Library Jan.-March, 1919. v. 4, no. 1. 16 p. v. 4, no. 2, Apr.-June, 38 p.

TECHNOLOGY

Technical books for small and medium sized libraries. Recommended by Donald Hendry, Pratt Institute Library. *The Library Messenger*. June, 1919. p. 21-30.

TOBACCO

Library of Congress. List of references on the tobacco industry. 7 typw. p. 35 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

TRADE. See COMMERCE

VIRGINIA

Swem, Earl G., comp. A bibliography of Virginia. Part III. [Covering the Acts and the Journals of the General Assembly of the Colony 1619-1776.] *Bulletin of the Virginia State Library*. Jan.-Ap. 1919. 71 p.

WELFARE WORK—IN INDUSTRY

Bibliography on industrial welfare. *Dallas Survey*. April, 1919. v. 3, p. 4.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH—GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Library of Congress. List of references on government control of wireless telegraphy. 3 typew. p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

WOMEN—EMPLOYMENT

Library of Congress. List of references on vocations for women. 16 typew. p. 90 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

MR. PAINE IN "THE SUN"

Editor, *Library Journal*:

Mr. Paul M. Paine, in the Librarian's Corner of *The Sun* for October 19th, announces that "nearly all public libraries are guarded and guided by good women who have never had any extensive contact with the world."

I regret that Mr. Paine's sense of humor is so lacking! From the women of the profession he will in time learn that they have been in contact, not with the world only, but also with the universe, just as has Mr. Paine himself.

BEATRICE WINSER, *Assistant Librarian*.

Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

Editor, *Library Journal*:

I do not like to make comment on any efforts that are being made to get library matters to the front, but it does seem to me that the article that I find in the *New York Sun* of November 23d, called, "To the Apprentices," does not help in putting library service in any strong and substantial light before the public. Why should good space in a largely circulated paper be taken to tell how the apprentices met 'with a pencil newly sharpened to a very fine point and beautiful new pages of a notebook open for first impressions' of the head librarian's friendly words.

Here are two columns of good old material about the glory of library work, but it seems to me that it gives the impression that we are still a profession into which gentle souls with high school training may delicately tip-toe their way, assured of being bravely inspired and civically useful. That is all right, but— Well, do others in the library field think Mr. Paine is hitting it off right?

W. E. B.

New York City

ERRORS IN RECENT BOOKS

Editor, *Library Journal*:

Although it is evident enough that all writers of books make mistakes, we are, I think, developing a new type of writer with the coming in of the half-tone.

Every autumn book stores and public libraries exhibit an increasing number of popular picture books dealing with historical subjects. These books are written largely by hack writers and almost always by men and women who have had no rigorous training in historical research. The result is not merely careless mistakes in a date or a name, but serious errors involving often an entire chapter. Would it not be worth while for you to consider the desirability of a section in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* devoted to a short correction of errors of this kind, so that librarians the count could add a caution in popular books?

You may remember a book on early New England churches, issued two or three years ago. One chapter is devoted to a certain church which is given the wrong name throughout. Another and more recent book describes one famous church, but gives it, throughout the story, the name of another famous church. In two cases which I have in mind portraits are given of men who lived perhaps about 1750 and are labeled as immigrants of the period of 1650. Mistakes of this nature are hard to kill, and as much as I object to attempted corrections in printed books, I think a reference to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for each error of this nature might be of great value to students. Each librarian knows his own neighborhood, and could no doubt send in corrections from year to year.

Is something of the kind worth trying?

C. K. BOLTON, *Librarian*.

Boston Public Library.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Dec. 31-Jan. 3. Midwinter meeting of the A. L. A. at Chicago, Ill.

ERRATA

In the October issue, p. 679, col. 1, line 38, "Army" should read "Navy"; p. 680, col. 1, line 32, "Kooster" should read "Wooster"; p. 682, col. 1, line 29, "Ward" should read "Wead."



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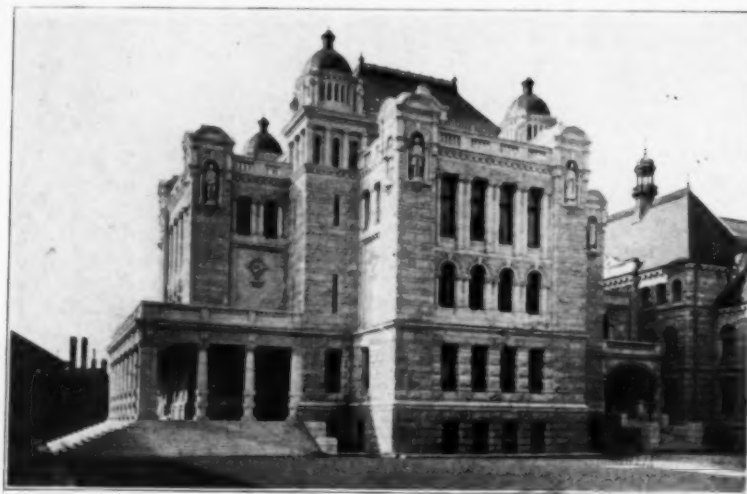
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